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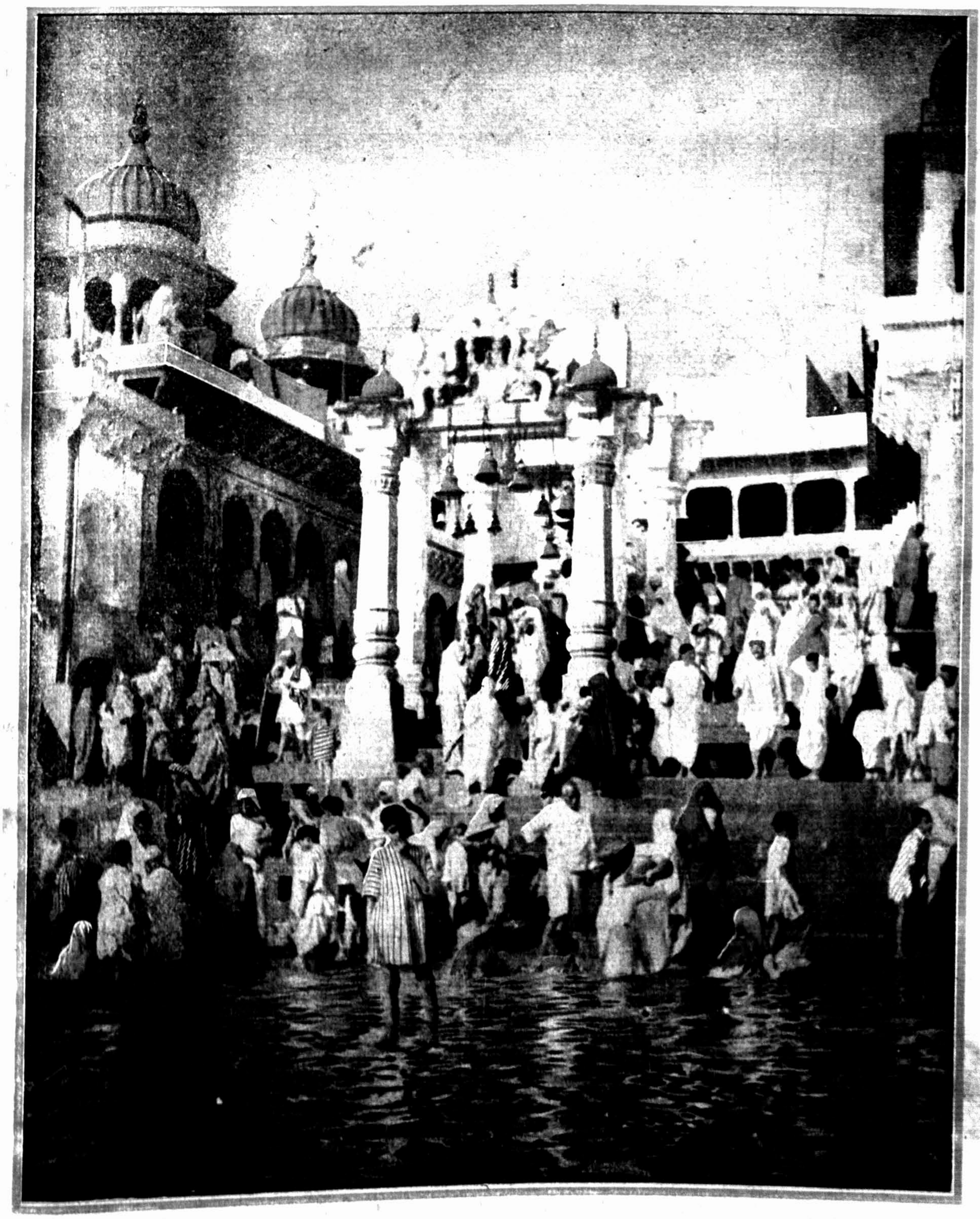

(Left) The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President of U. P. Legislative Assembly, participating in the "Literacy Drive" initiated by members of the Congress Cabinet. (Right) Mira Behn instructing Red Shirts in spinning at the Charkha Training Camp at Utmanzai (N. W. F. P.)

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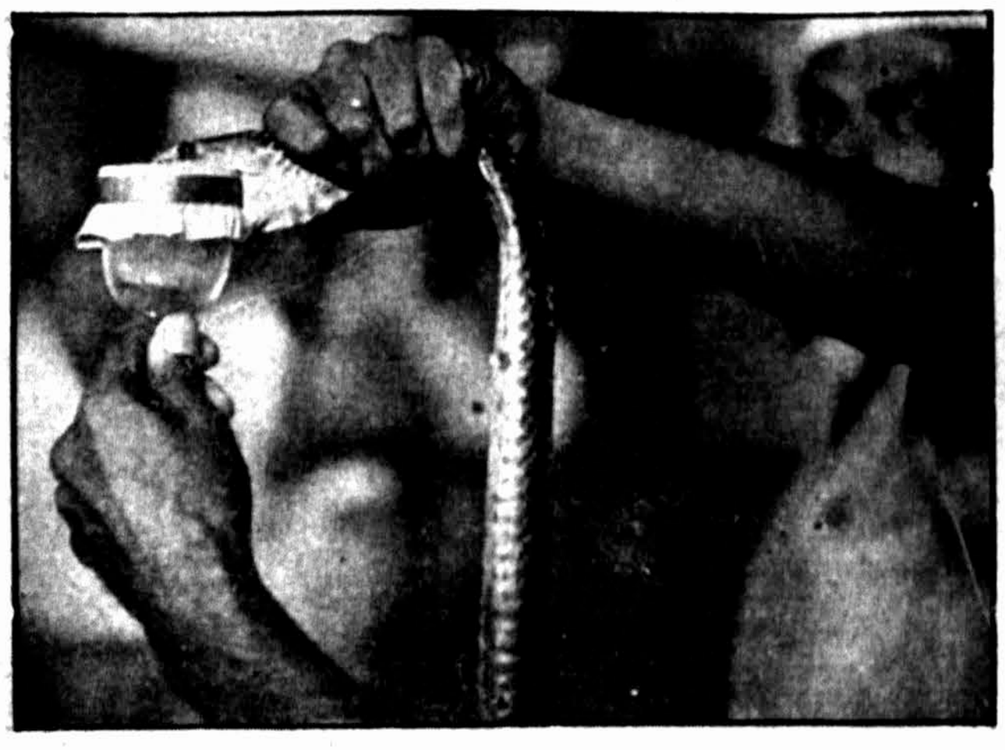
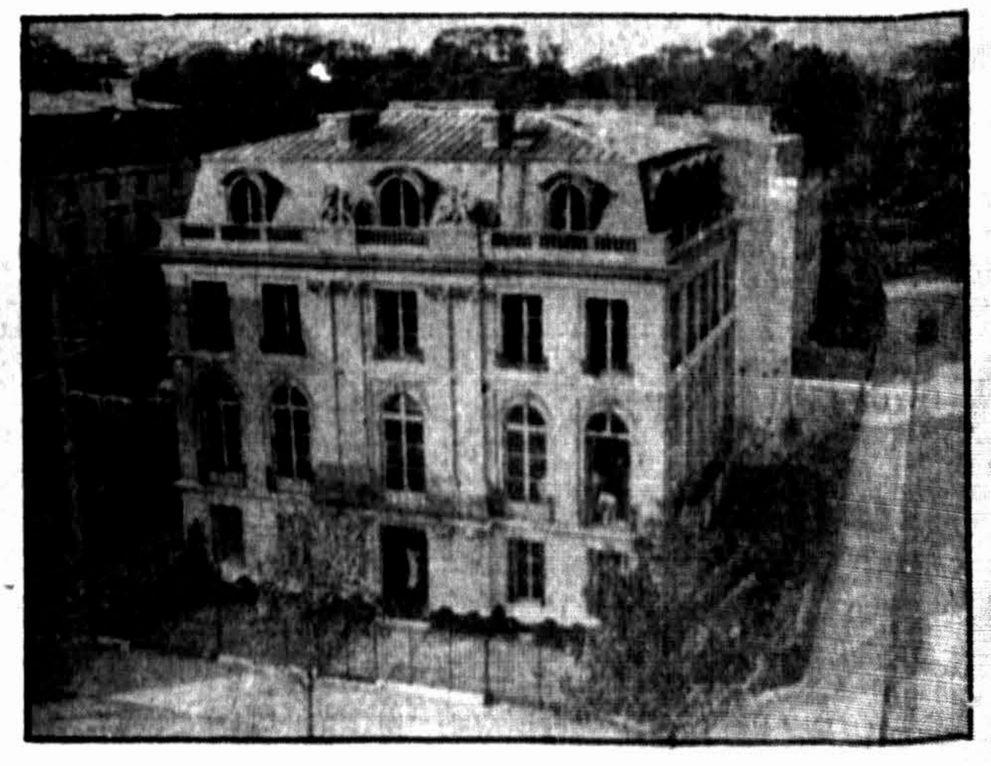


Extracting Cobra Venom, at the Haffkine Institute, Parel.

(Photo by W. F. Ferreira.)



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BOMBAY: JANUARY 29, 1939.

The Genius Of Swami Vivekananda

Posterity Will Surely Count Him Among The Great Spiritual Leaders Of Humanity

Swami Vivekananda.

(By S. KASHMIRA SINGH,
Principal, Khalsa College, Bombay).

HE WAS BORN IN Calcutta in 1863. He was the son of a brilliant lawyer and a pious, devoted mother. His social and musical gifts threw him into gay and frivolous company, but like the Lotus he kept his purity and perfume.

He was the "beau ideal" of his College and the pet of his family. The master had chosen him at the very first glance as the spiritual leader of humanity. With his intuitive genius for souls he could discern the whole trend of Naren's future. The burning faith of the Master moulded young Naren's personality and projected him like a meteor into an intensely materialistic age. He was the greatest gift of the great seer, Sri Ramakrishna.

He owed his fine intelligence to his father, his artistic sensibility and compassion to his mother. His impetuous nature, his intoxication with beauty made him strongly individualistic. He realised that the principle of individualism was evil and "Universal Reason" was good. He found it hard to suppress his strong aesthetic impulses. He needed the touch of a Master, a God-Man, who should not only have seen God, but should enable him to see God. He thus describes his youthful conflict: "From my youth up, every night just as I fell asleep, two dreams took shape. In one I saw myself among the great ones of the earth, the possessor of riches, honours, power and glory, and I felt that the capacity to attain these was in me. But the next instant I saw myself renouncing all worldly things, dressed in a loin-cloth, living on alms, sleeping at the foot of a tree, and I thought I was capable of living like the Rishis of old. Of these two, the second took the upper hand, and I felt that only thus could a man attain supreme bliss."

First Vision Of The Master

At a party Naren had sung a beautiful hymn, when the falcon's eyes of Ramakrishna, for the first time pierced to the depths of his unsatisfied soul, and fixed his choice upon him. He was asked to visit Dakshineswar. He sang a second time. Says Vivekananda: "After I had sung, he suddenly got up and taking me by the hand led me on to the North verandah. We were alone. Nobody could see us. To my great surprise, he began to weep for joy. He held me by the hand and addressed me very tenderly, as if I were somebody he had known familiarly for a long time. He said: 'Ah! you have come so late. Why have you been so unkind as to make me wait so long? My ears are tired of hearing the futile words of other people. Oh! How I have longed to pour out my spirit into the breast of somebody fitted to receive my innermost experiences!' Then standing before me with his hands together, he said. 'Lord! I know that you are the ancient sage Nara, the incarnation of Narayana, reborn on earth to take away the misery of humanity.' I was amazed. What have I come to see, and thought he ought to be put in a straight jacket. I let him talk. He took my hand and said: 'Promise me that you will come to see me alone soon'."

Naren was charmed with his life of absolute renunciation and striking sincerity. He had been going from sage to sage, but no one had satisfied his storm-tossed soul. He put his usual question to Sri Ramakrishna: "Sir, have you seen God?" And got the astonishing reply: "Yes, my son, I have seen God. I do see him just as I see you before me, only I see him more intensely and I can show Him to you." Once while he was sitting near the Saint, the Paramahansa placed his right foot on his body. The contact was terrible. He saw the walls of the room and everything vanishing into nothingness. His personality and the Universe were being swallowed in a void. He cried out in protest: "What are you doing, I have perents at home." The Saint laughed and passing his hand over his chest said: "All is well, let us leave it at that. It will come in good time."

It may be noted that Vivekananda was in no way a weak, credulous and uncritical spirit. Once the master threw him into a trance and put him questions about his past life. The replies given by the spirit of Vivekananda, had confirmed what the Master had inferred about him. The Master was charmed by his keen intellect and passionate arguments. "Look, Look! What power of penetration. He is a raging fire consuming all impurities, Mahamaya herself cannot come nearer to him than ten feet. She is held back by the glory, she has given him." Hurt by Naren's sharp criticism, the Master once prayed: "O Mother. Give Naren some of Your illusion so that the fever of his intellect might be assuaged, and his heart might touch God."

Self-Realisation

Slowly Naren yielded his proud independence to the Master. Ramkrishna loved him too much. One day Naren warned him against his infatuation. The Master appealed to the Mother for guidance and said: "Ah wretch! I won't listen to you. The Mother has told me that I love you because in you I see the Lord. If the day comes when I can no longer see Him, I shall not be able to bear the sight of you." Soon their parts were reversed. Naren was received with indifference, but he could not stay away from the Master. The royal fish had been hooked. Ramakrishna asked him why he came. He replied: "It is not just your words that attract me. I love you and need to see you." Once when Naren was ridiculing the idea of seeing God in everything, the Master touched him and he had the cosmic vision. Everything seemed to be God. He remained in this condition for days.

Sorrow attacked the citadel of his doubt. His father died in 1884. He had to face poverty and misery. He realised the value of human sympathy. Revelation came and he decided to renounce the world, but the Master wished him to stay on as long as the Master lived. The tender Master had conquered his wayward bride. Vivekananda was always pressing the Master for the experience of Nirvikalpa Samadhi. The experience came at the garden at Cossipur. He was overwhelmed with bliss and wanted to stay in that condition. The Master said that he had been given a foretaste of Samadhi: This will hanceforth be kept

(Continued On Page 53)

A Paper read by Prof. S. Kashmira Singh M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Bombay, on the occasion of the celebration of the 77th birthday anniversary of the late Swami Vivekananda at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday last.

When Wrestlers Become Gods

Ghulam Whom Pt. Motilal Took To Paris For Exhibition

By S. MUZUMDAR

WHENEVER 'strong men' are discussed, it is the custom all over the world to dub someone—dead or alive—as "the strong man of all times." In every land, there were some men who by their superhuman performances truly deserved that respectful and popular epithet. Europe has, for instance, her Milo, Sandow and Apollon; but that example is unique, in which the strong man when alive was the country's 'strength-idol,' of all times, and when dead passed into the pantheon of deities. However, such is the case with the inimitable Ghulam, the greatest of Indian wrestlers and trainers, and an outstanding gentleman. Ghulam, although long dead, yet inspires the Indian wrestler; he lives yet in fable and folklore. There is no ardent seeker of strength and grappling skill who, when in Calcutta, does not make a pilgrimage to the Master's grave, and place a light of faith and hope on it on Thursdays, the day allocated for the worship of Muslim saints. It is a custom which is scrupulously observed by Hindus and Muslims alike.

Galaxy Of Strong Men

Ghulam was short-lived, but his was a glorious life of deeds and daring. He was so very outstanding in his time that he was not much called upon to prove his powers. Yet he lived among giants and skilled men, compared to whom, the moderns are pigmies and novices; and all these giants respectfully bowed down before the Master's supremacy. Many were his opponents when he was in the making, but when he came of age, there was, in fact, only one person who opposed him, and was almost his equal; that person was the great giant of Amritsar, Kikkar Singh.

There were many of those 'star' wrestlers of the day who came to test Ghulam, but stayed for ever with him as his initiated pupils. The proudest man bowed before his superb knowledge of the art and his superhuman skill. It did not fall to the lot of anyone but Kikkar to extend him fully, but that too, was on a single occasion at Indore. Ghulam possessed an uncanny power to recover from impossible situations. This, he had to prove twice only in his public appearances, once in Indore against Kikkar, and once in Paris against that great Turkish wrestler, Ahmad Madrali.

Epic Encounters

It was in Jammu that the great rivals Ghulam and Kikkar—met for the first time under the eyes of the greatest patron of wrestling of the day, the late Sir Partab Singh, the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu. The battle that raged between them for three hours was the greatest of the skilled duels that have ever been fought and recorded. It speaks a tremendous lot of Ghulam that he felled Kikkar who was then at the height of his power.

They met again at Lahore sometime later, but Ghulam's relentless force of pace made the Amritsar man abandon the fight and he ran away from the arena. A year later, they met again in the same town, and Kikkar was determined to give Ghulam the most gruelling time of his life. Like their first encounter, the fight lasted for three hours and none of the heroes sprawled on the ground in that great length of time. They fought to a standstill and to a draw. This memorable battle became a fable which is recounted again and again wherever wrestling fans gather to discuss the game.

For the last time the rivals, whose fame then resounded in every nook and corner of India, met at Indore in the presence of the Maharaja of Indore. And from the very first moment, Kikkar forced his pace. The fight was apparently his, and Kikkar did not give Ghulam a moment to breathe. I have it from Chunnilal, one of Ghulam's famous pupils who was at the ringside, that when Kikkar hit him with his calloused and corny hand, Ghulam wept aloud in agony, and he looked so down-hearted that the thrilled crowd expected the Master's undoing at any moment. Ghulam was near his Waterloo. Spread-eagled, he was completely on his defence. I have heard in Sialkot a couplet sung which describes a very vicious stage of the battle and Ghulam's skill as well. The couplet runs thus:

"Gardan par rakkha janu aur
ulti bhari nikal
Sar gardani se bach gaya, dekho
kassab kamal."

Kikkar was top-dog, he placed a knee on Ghulam's neck and tugged at his trunk-slip to heave him over, but Ghulam with a deft move saved himself from a very perilous situation and supreme indignity.

And a very little incident completely changed the aspect of the battle. As Ghulam lay inert under Kikkar, the Maharaja called out—"Shame to you, 'ustad,' shame to you for lying there as a dead buffalo." Whipped by this castigation Ghulam made a heroic effort, and stood up with his opponent throwing him decisively.

The only other man who opposed Ghulam in India and deserved mention was Suchit Singh, the best wrestler Behar has ever produced. Ghulam finished him with a dazzling flying mare in two brief minutes. Right after the fight Suchit became Ghulam's pupil and was ceremonially initiated.

Paris Duel

It seems that at this stage of his career, Ghulam was taken to Paris by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, and in the famous International Exhibition, he was pitted against the reputed Turk, Ahmad Madrali. The exact issue of the battle is a matter of dispute some say Ghulam beat the Turk within a few minutes, and others say that he himself was beaten. But there were two incidents of the fight about which there are no disputes. Madrali had put Ghulam into difficulties, and when he began to press the Indian hard Ghulam shouted out, "Panditji, yeh to mujhe mare dalta hai,—this fellow is killing me." It is said that just as in Indore Ghulam was brought back to his senses by the Maharaja's remark, Pandit Motilal's tart tongue did the same thing in Paris. Ghulam made a tremendous recovery, and they say, he put Madrali over. The other incident was different. The result of the fight was so distasteful to the spectators that they almost ran into a frenzied riot, to save which and to save the Indians as well, the Perfect of the French Police took charge of the Indian wrestlers for three days and shut them up. This was the reason why Ghulam had no more fights in France, and Kalloo who accompanied him, no fight at all.

In the British athletic journals of the time which I read, understanding critics described "Gallam" as the greatest wrestler of all times. According to them, if anyone could be compared with him he was Yusouff Mahmout, the Turkish wrestler who was drowned for the weight of the gold he carried on his person in a shipwreck off the Californian coast.

Ghulam was never put to a test again. While he reigned supreme, Kalloo, his great brother, was already a famous fighter, and just as in the present day Imam Buksh shields Gama, Kalloo shielded Ghulam and was an insuperable obstacle to all ambitious fighters. This great man passed away in Calcutta at the height of his career.

Ghulam's school produced many super-wrestlers, of which his brothers Kalloo and Rahmani were outstanding, and of his pupils who were not related to him Raheem Sultaniwala was the greatest and was reckoned to be the trickiest wrestler the world has ever produced.

Gigantic Proportions

Ghulam's physical proportions were gigantic. He measured fifty-eight inches normal around the chest. Chunni told me that he and Raheem could hide behind it without being observed by anyone standing in front of Ghulam. In fun, they used to test this often. This huge chest measurement is yet regarded as a world's record outside India, especially so in America. But I have fair reasons to disagree, because I have myself measured an eighty-inches around Kikkar's chest at Allahabad in December 1910. But be it said that while Kikkar had enormous folds of fat on him, Ghulam was smoothly and handsomely built, and his agility in the ring was a thing of wonder

Ghulam left behind him a son who did not, however, choose to follow his father's profession.

FREE BREAD FOR EVERYBODY

Will Scheme Which Soviet Russia Is Seeking To Materialise By End Of 1939 Be Introduced In Other Countries Too?

(From Our London Correspondent.)

The provision of bread to anyone who wants it, as freely as water, is now ordinarily available without charge in countries other than those where a permanent water shortage exists, has become the subject of practical discussion as a possibility before the end of 1939 in Soviet Russia, says the current issue of the "Week".

According to this news-sheet reliable reports from Russia on the subject of this sensational possibility state that

(1) The matter is still in the stage of more or less preliminary and "unofficial" discussion as one of several possibilities.

(2) That it is as yet too early to state whether or not it is likely to be put into effect before next year.

(3) That the practical means of putting it into effect at a fairly early date are certainly available, but that there is discussion of the pros and cons of this, as opposed to other possible forms of utilising the resources available to the best advantage from the point of view of the general standard of living.

It is not, of course, anticipated, says the "Week", that free bread would hugely raise the consumption of bread, any more than to halve the price of bread in—for instance—Britain, would necessarily raise bread consumption itself by any very large amount. The effect would be felt at its most in the consumption other commodities, for which consumption power which would be liberated by the provision of bread, in the same way that consumption power in other commodities would be limited if water, for example, were commonly a salable instead of a free commodity.

It is noted as an interesting curiosity by observers in Russia, that the proposal—effects of which on opinion in many other countries need no emphasis—is regarded by the general public there as a great deal less sensational than it appears to people elsewhere. One reason offered is that for a long period now the country has been accustomed to envisage such possibilities as more and more practical probabilities in the course of the transition from Socialism to communism. Hence, it is stated, the severely practical spirit in which the pros and cons of a proposal, which elsewhere would appear overwhelming, are being discussed.

It appears, too, that of at least equal importance is the fact that in Russia a sufficient number of services are already sufficiently near to being free to accustom people to the idea of very large expansion of the system. (That is to say, the exceedingly cheap electric light service, and the fact that telephone calls are free, with the original payment for the instrument as the only charge). Mention is made too of such free services for travellers as exist—for example—in the autonomous national region of Kabardo-Balkaria in the northern Caucasus with its famous "free water melons" as part of the service for "bona fide travellers."

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Spain Speaks To The World

The three sketches printed on this page, drawn by Spanish Artists amidst the storm and stress of war, are eloquently expressive of the terrible conditions in that country as a result of Franco's insurrection, supported by the Fascist International.

The two poems "You Are Not Dead!" and "Justice", translated for us by a friend of the Spanish people, are also representative of the same quiet heroism with which the Spanish people are fighting, against heavy odds, for the freedom of their motherland.

"You Are Not Dead!"

Dead in the sun, the cold, the rain, the snow.
Beside the cannon's thunder loud and long,
Or close to where the delicate grasses grow,
And, thrilled by your warm blood, become a song.

Harvest of tender bodies, oh! in vain.
Torn from the travailed sod which gave them birth:
Harvest of youth become, so soon again,
Seed for the war-ploughed furrows of the earth!

We hear your languor, hear you being born,
We hear you push up, like a memory,
Of earth who, shaping you to ears of corn,
Tastes in the wheat flower all her youth to be.

Who says that you are dead?
Amid the whine,
Prophetic of the whirling storm of shells,
We hear a tuneful murmur, dawn divine,
Beyond where matchlocks clank your passing knells.

The living, Brothers, never are forgot:
Sing, then, with us our choral symphony,
Facing the sea, the free wind,
Life!....Sweet thought!
You are not death, but all our youth to be.

"We Hear A Tuneful Murmur, Dawn Divine, Beyond Where Matchlocks Clank Your Passing Knells"

"Nothing is more dishonourable and monstrous than to persecute weak and defenceless creatures."

"Justice"

Justice is worth more than an empire, even if that empire embraces the whole orbit of the sun.

And since justice, mortally wounded, calls upon us in its despairing agony, it will not take this answer: "I am not ready yet."

Justice is being defended with a broken spear and a paper vizor.

"Justice is worth more than an Empire."

"You Are Not Dead."

"DIN-ILLAHI"

AKBAR'S SYNTHETIC RELIGION

By SARDAR D. K. JADHAV

THE need of a harmonious synthesis of religious beliefs has been felt by many gifted men in ancient as well as in modern times, but by none with such clearness of vision and earnestness of purpose as by Emperor Akbar, who passed away a little over three centuries ago.

It is said that Akbar was once seated in deep melancholy on a piece of flat stone near the palace at Fatehpur Sikri, when Abul Fazal arrived and asked him the cause of his sadness. Thereupon the mighty Emperor told him that he had dreamt to have reared a sacred fane of stone, which was neither a temple nor a pagoda, nor a church nor a mosque but was loftier and simpler than each of these and had its doors open to every breath from heaven, and Truth, Peace, Love and Justice came and dwelt therein. This indeed is the symbolical expression of the "Din-Illahi" of Akbar.

Reason V. Revelation

With the unerring foresight of a great stateman and the prophetic vision of a king-seer (Rajarshi), Akbar began to discern clearly enough, as province after province came under his sway, that what this poor, distressed country badly needed was a liberal and cosmopolitan religion that would combine in itself all that was good and true in all the creeds prevalent in the land, that would reverently listen to all the prophets of God and gather holiness and wisdom from their inspired utterances, couched, no matter, in what dialect, idiom or language.

Akbar had always been of an inquiring disposition and had been curious to know all about the different religious beliefs and sectarian dogmas professed by the countless millions that lived under has benign and beneficent rule. When after his final conquest of Bengal and Bihar in 1575, he had ample leisure at his disposal for civil affairs, he began to devote himself more and more to those religious investigations to which he had always been constitutionally inclined.

It is said that about this time Akbar used to spend whole nights in prayer and meditation. Religious and philosophical discussions used to be held every Thursday evening, when the Emperor divided the assembled Mullahs and Kazis, Pandits and Padrees into four distinct sections and set them discussing all kinds of knotty religious problems. These debates were often concluded by Akbar reproving the Mullahs for their violence and emphasising his own decided conviction that God could only be worshipped by following reason and not by yielding faith to any alleged revelation.

In all these religious and philosophical discussions, the moving spirit was a young man of great parts and many sided capacity who had been introduced to Akbar at the end of 1574. This erudite scholar was Abul Fazal, the famous author of "Aini-Akbari."

New Prophet

In 1579 Akbar openly proclaimed his new and liberal views on religion and even claimed to be the "Mujtahid" of the whole nation in spiritual matters. Like Henry VIII of England, he desired to unite in his own person the leadership of the Church as well as the State. He got a document signed by the prominent Mullahs, Maulvies and Kazis to the effect that the rank of the perfectly just ruler was higher than that of a "Mujahid." This document published in September, 1579, may be regarded as the edict of universal toleration established by Akbar.

The desire to set himself up as the prophet of a new religion was strengthened in Akbar's mind by the Mahadavi movement which had taken a definite shape during the first century preceding the millennium of Islam. On the "Raksha-Bandhan" day, Akbar used to put on, like a Hindu, the caste-mark Tika on his forehead and to appear in the Audience Hall, where several Pandits used to tie a string with jewels round his head, while the "Umraos" countenanced these proceedings by bringing pearls and jewels as "Nazar"

Akbar was by nature too intensely devout and religious to belong to any particular creed. In some respects Akbar's new creed resembled the neo-philanthropic deism of Voltaire, Volney, and Rousseau which created such a tremendous stir a century and half later in the intellectual circles of Europe. The almost exclusive and one-sided study of Arabic theological literature was greatly discouraged by Akbar, who meant to do for the mahomedans of India what Peter the Great had done for Russia and Frederic the Great for Germany. It was to Akbar's credit that he realised that nature and society were ever evolving to a newer and higher type and those races that desired to survive in the strenuous struggle of our modern life must seek continual re-adaptations and re-adjustments to their new environments.

Slow Progress

Akbar's new faith "Din-Illahi" made but slow progress. It was not intended to push its claim beyond the intimate personal friends of the Emperor for fear of driving the Maulvis to insurrections. At the festival of the Emperor's accession in 1584 numerous conversions took place. The great Hindu nobles such as Raja Bhagwandas, Raja Mansigh, Raja Todarmal held off; only Raja Birbal became a fervent Chela, (disciple).

Jehangir states in his well-known "Memoirs" that just before his passing away, Akbar sent for one of his chief Mullahas and repeating the "Kalma" in his presence, prepared himself to die like a good Mahomedan. There is no reason to doubt this statement. Akbar was neither a spiteful critic nor a iconoclast like Voltaire or Tom Paine. He was, on the contrary a constructive reformer and a far seeing statesman of the very highest order, whose object was peace and reconciliation. Hence he always avoided giving offence where he could do so without sacrificing any essential principles or creating disagreeable complications which led to no positive good results.

After Akbar's death his "Din-Illahi" began to die of sheer indifference and of positive neglect. Jahangir was prejudiced against the new creed from the very start, for no other reason than that Abul Fazal was admittedly the 'bona fide' "Mujtahid" or acknowledged high priest of "Din-Illahi." Shah Jehan who was brought up on the orthodox principles of Islam was far too busy at first with the military consolidation of the Empire and later on with the building of Taj Mahal and other architectural marvels to pay any attention to "Din-Illahi." Dara Shikoh, however, openly professed the religious tenets of Akbar, but he was ousted from his prescriptive and hereditary rights by the intrigues of Aurangzeb, whose religious bigotry dealt a crushing blow to his great-grandfather's edict of universal toleration.

The taxi was coming along at a crinsing speed when a man suddenly stepped off the pavement on to a pedestrian crossing in front of it. The taxi stopped and the pedestrian, instead of going on, doubled back to the pavement.

A pause. The taxi moved slightly forward—and the pedestrian stepped into the road again. The same tactics as before.

Then the taxi-driver ended the comedy. Leaving his seat, he stepped into the road, removed his cap, and with a superb gesture, said to the pedestrian "Pardon me, sir. You move, I think."

It must have been a hat manufacturer who said "Two heads are better than one."

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : "My—Son"

By. N. J.

When my colleague, the Chronicle Film Critic, asked me to deputise for him at the press show of the Marathi version of "My Son", Prabhat's latest production, I did so more with a desire not to displease him than to please myself.

For one thing the howling desolation of the auditorium at a preview always gets into my gizzard—the audience is as much a part of the show as the actors,—and for another the solid sixteen thousand film footage, which is served as entertainment fare on the Indian screen, is too much for my aesthetic stomach to digest.

I do not belong to the tribe of "superior purzons," who disdain to set their foot inside an Indian picture house, but my appreciation of our films is more industrious than intellectual. While there is no gainsaying the fact that the Indian cinema industry is the one national industry, which has been able to compete with and even defeat its foreign rivals, and while the best products of our screen like "Acchut Kanya", of Bombay Talkies, "The President" of New Theatre and "Tukaram" of Prabhat can invite comparison with the best that has ever come out of Hollywood or Elstree, the general level of our "all-singing, all-dancing, super-supers" unfortunately leaves too much to be desired.

The love-duets, which mangle up Kalidas and Firdausi into one grand parody, the dance-sequences, which make one groan with sheer physical pain, the non-stop singing, which makes one curse the inventor of sound-recording, the banalities which are assiduously dished up as comedy, not to talk of the stereotyped stories and well-thumbed themes all go to make the visit to an Indian picture a very dubious enterprise.

I stepped into the Central on that Monday morning, therefore, with the virtuous determination not to let down our Film Critic by being too critical of the film. It was after all the day's job and not the evening's entertainment. I told myself firmly that I mustn't scorn "My Son", even if I may not praise his creators. After all, I was myself a par-

THE GIRL

SHANTA HUBLIKAR—

"....she vamps a little and weeps a little..."

venue in that motley crowd of rather seedy previewers.

Academic And Anaemic

The first appearance of Diwakar, the Son, (played by Shahu Modak in the Marathi version) was far from assuring. He appeared to be an academic as well as an anaemic creature and he was altogether put into the shade by his friend, Vithalrao, (portrayed by Vasant Thengdi), who with his burly figure and boisterous bon homie makes us laugh and laugh in spite of being the villain of the piece. The entry of Nalini, the heroine (Shanta Hubalikar featuring) ginger up matters a little as far as the audience is concerned, though the hero is too much upset by the strike in his press to so much as glance at her. (Very unfair and nincompoonish of him—I thought!)

Here are the three conventional characters which make up a story—the hero, the heroine and the villain. "My Son", however, can hardly be said to have begun until the arrival of the Father (Mama Bhat in role). It is the Father who dominates "My Son"—the person as well as the picture. The plot revolves round him—his bossing and his blackmail, the alternating extremes of his fury and his frenzy, the love and hate of his offspring ("His only hate sprung from his only love," he can say of him after—

HIS FATHER

MAMA BHAT—

"....he had to play all fathers...."

though unlike—Juliet), his desperate attempts to crush his son's rebellion and the final acknowledgment of his defeat.

All through it is the Father who runs and rules, the show and it is a moot point whether he cannot be called the real hero. The spotlight may be thrown upon the Son, but what matters is its reflection on the Father; it is not so much the Son's actions which contribute to the tempo of the film as the Father's reaction. And what a magnificent portrayal of the father is given by Mama Bhat. "My Son" is as much Mama Bhat's picture as "Tukaram" is Pagnis' picture or "Emile Zola" is Paul Muni's picture.

But while the two latter actors were cast into stellar and titular roles, Mama Bhat had to play a seemingly subordinate and obviously unpopular part. He is the parental tyrant, the autocrat of the home, the man whose wounded vanity seeks to take revenge upon his own son by all sorts of questionable means True, it was all done through love but what an emotional perversion it was! To portray this unsympathetic and complex cha-

"MY SON"

SHAHU MODAK—

"....cannot claim to be representative of modern youths....."

racter required histrionic abilities of the first order.

For Frowning Fathers

Let me say straightaway that Mama Bhat's is as polished and as perfect a portrayal as one could hope for.

In fact I can safely recommend this picture solely to see Mama Bhat acting the Father.

I would specially recommend it to all fathers who have a son—or for the matter of that—a daughter above fifteen, whether they frown or dote upon their progency.

Mama Bhat (unlike Pagnis or Paul Muni) had to put across an impersonal being—he had to play all fathers. And how admirably he does it! Every Indian father will find some of his own personality mirrored there. He will learn much by witnessing the film, which I hope will also help him to unlearn a good deal. My son will serve as a spiritual catharsis—which is the Aristotelian test of literature—to all Indian fathers.

The Worm Turns

But while My Sons' Father is all fathers. My Son himself, as rendered by Shahu Modak. Can hardly be called all sons. Divakar appeared to me to be altogether a namby-pamby, spineless and gutless creature, who certainly cannot claim to be a representative of the present youths. I was sorry to find that Shahu Modak has hardly redeemed the promise of his childhood. (Another victim of premature stardom?)

Here was a role shouting to be played into life as it were. Instead it has become merely a marionette character by incompetent handling. My generation, though it may have to submit to parental tyranny does not do so 'de bonne grace' as Diwakar appears to do.

No doubt the script duly drives him to defy his father, but even then it seemed less a revolt of a

A Film for Frowning Fathers:

I recommend this picture to everybody who has a son—or for the matter of that a daughter—above fifteen.

fiery youth than the turning, of the proverbial worm. The native hue of Diwakar's resolution like that of Hamlet appears to be "Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and he seems to be singularly incapable of any "enterprise of great pith and moment." Now and then we get flashes of the real Diwakar..as its author must have conceived him, but that only gives an edge to our disappointment.

What an opportunity is lost! It ought to have been the titanic struggle of two generations—steel meeting steel, instead it is knife cutting into butter; far from becoming a contrast in sharp relief, "my son" only serves as a foil to his dogmatic and domineering father; a jolly-fish seems to be juxta-posed with a shark!

Not only is Diwakar put completely into shade by the father but he cannot hold our attention even vis a vis his rival in love and villain of the piece, Vithalrao. Personally I rather enjoyed the delineation of Vasant Thengdi and I foresee for him a bright future as a comedian, though there is room for divergence of opinion on this point—after all humour is more subjective than objective. But there is not the slightest doubt that the villain is more competently played than the hero.

Rich, Romantic Girl

Last as also least comes Nalini, the rich, romantic girl, who in one guise or another is a permanent fixture in our films—she may be sometimes poor for a change, but is everlastingly and incurably romantic. Considering that this is her first stellar role Shanta Hubalikar puts it across quite capably (not merely adequately). She does all the things that a sophisticated modern young girl is expected to do: she vamps a little, weeps a little; she pines and pirouettes; and, of course she composes and sings love lyrics.

Unfortunately all her sartorial elegance and sex appeal seems to be singularly lost upon the Son: Once again I say emphatically that Diwakar is not the true representative of his generation, for who among our modern Sons of Adam can profess to be so frigidly impervious to the delicious flirting of a chic and charming girl like Nalini?—I ask you.

About the ideological import of the film there is nothing that I need write here, for the simple reason that Mr. Abbas has already done it full justice. I heartily endorse his observations and also join in his regret that the character of the mother was not made to contribute to the poignancy ot the denouement. She merely flirts like a shadow and sheds a few glycerine tears, while she should and could have been a vital factor in the unfoldment of the drama.

Intense Vitality

But this apparent weakness in a way helps to strengthen the intense vitality and powerful portrayal of the central figure—the Father. Mr. Y. G. Joshi, the author of the story, is famous for his simplicity of plot and economy of characters. "My Son" has exactly seven players to

(Continued On Page 55)

The Nazi Swastika Over Palestine

Hitler Takes In Hand Near East Propaganda Which Mussolini Was Forced To Drop

NEWS from Berlin tells of the Nazi "High School for Politics," where Arabs are being trained as disciples in anti-British propaganda. This school is but one of the cogs in a vast Nazi propaganda and intervention machine operating in Palestine and the Near East, writes Stuart Emeny in "News Chronicle."

Nazi spies agents and propaganda experts are doing their best to foment further trouble for Great Britain in Palestine and the Near East.

In Palestine there is evidence to suggest active German intervention on behalf of the rebels, and it is alleged that a German helped to organise the massacre of 19 Jews at Tiberias at the beginning of October.

It is clear that Hitler has taken over the Near East propaganda weapon which Mussolini was forced to drop in part return for the Anglo-Italian Agreement and recognition of the conquest of Abyssinia.

There are reputed to be two main centres for the control of German activities in the Near East: Cairo, which controls the mischief making in Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine and Transjordan; and Bagdad, which is the headquarters for activities in Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon.

Arabs Take Orders

Police and intelligence officers are at present probing the suggested German complicity in the Tiberias massacre. Two days before Arab rebels filtered into the town disguised as country folk on a marketing expedition, a mysterious Police Constable Brown visited Tiberias. He explained that he was on leave from Haifa and he spent long enough there to familiarise himself with the police and military defences. Then he disappeared.

When two days later at a prearranged signal Arabs started murdering Jewish men, women and children more than one person is reported to have heard orders being given to the Arabs in a European language. Police have since questioned a German, but he was able to produce an alibi that he was not in Palestine at the time—and the search for P. C. Brown continues.

A former German officer resident in Palestine is suspected of being the hidden hand behind many of the Arab acts of sabotage on high tension pylons and in the disconnecting of booby traps set to restrain Arabs from removing the barbed wire of Tegart's frontier wall erected to prevent the smuggling of arms into Palestine from Syria.

Experts are agreed that the degree of technical skill and knowledge exhibited in these exploits is far greater than any Arab could possess. For instance, engineers cannot believe that the delayed and selective land mines now being used against British military convoys are purely Arab workmanship. It is the custom to run a "minesweeper"—a taxi full of convicted Arab rebels—ahead of military convoys so that if the road is mined the rebels blow up their own people. As an answer to this the Arabs have from somewhere produced a land mine which can be set to avoid the first vehicle and explode under any selected vehicle in a column of trucks.

The Nazi espionage system, which depends largely on Armenians, is said to be organised by a German newspaper man who travels between Syria and Palestine, and it seems more than a coincidence that so many German cafes and restaurants are located close to police stations and military headquarters, as if to provide a bait for talkative officers and men.

German agricultural colonies at Sarona, near Tel Aviv, and at Waldheim in Samaria, are regarded as Nazi cells.

One or two attempts have been made during the present disturbances to circulate seditious literature among British troops in Palestine. These documents are suggestive of the Nazi hand.

An Arabic edition of "Mein Kampf" has recently been put on sale in Egypt at three piastres—about 7½d. It has a picture of Hitler on the cover under the heading of "The Strongest Man in the World," designed to appeal to the Arab's respect for physical and armed strength. Hitler has, however, discreetly removed from the Arabic edition the passage in which he places the Arabs pretty low in his table of racial values.

Nazi Propaganda

A leaflet issued to Egyptian university students contains the following strong Nazi appeal: "O Politicians! Tear up the unjust treaties which are not worth the cost of the ink with which they are written. Compare democratic England in Palestine with the dictatorships in Germany, in Sudetenland and know that the foremost enemies of Islam are the English, the catspaws of the Jews—the lowest race on earth."

More than one Arabic newspaper has in spite of the increased cost of newsprint, suddenly increased its number of pages and blossomed with German propaganda and pictures of Germany's military might.

One Arabic weekly which normally devotes itself solely to art and cultural matters, one week appeared as an all-Nazi publication. When an intelligence officer called at the offices and asked for an explanation of the sudden change, the editor blandly explained: "Well, times are bad, you know, and I was offered £50 by—(and he named an official of a Near Eastern German consulate). If you will give me £50 I shall be delighted to publish an all-British, all-Jewish or any other edition you may select."

Arabs with whom I have discussed the matter admit the German efforts to woo them to the Nazi cause. They are, however, unimpressed by the propaganda, the value of which they discount, and are disappointed that there is little money coming from German sources.

The Arab attitude generally is: "We want to be friends with Britain. We know Britain has got strategic interests in Palestine and we want the British to remain here. We are not fighting Britain—but British policy."

MATHEMATICS MADE EASY

Etonian Teacher Takes Sting Out Of It And Conquers The Improper Fraction

If a train goes 3½ miles in 4 1/2 minutes, how far will it go in 58½ minutes?

That sum, bearing memories of chewed pens, tousled hair and stinging palms, would be worked out (by those who 'could' work it out!) in this way:

In 9/2 minutes, it goes 7/2 miles.
In 1 minute, it goes 7/2 x 2/9 miles.

In 117/2 minutes, it goes 7/2 x 2/9 x 117/2 equal 7 x 13/2 equal 91/2 equal 45½ miles.

Mr. W. Hope-Jones, Old Etonian teacher of mathematics at Eton, fluttered the educational and arithmetical dove-cotes of Britain when he delivered his presidential address to the Mathematical Association at King's College.

He suggested it would be easier to do, and easier to check, if the sum were worked out as follows:

In 4 1/2 minutes it goes 3 1/2 miles.

In 1 minute it goes 3 1/2 miles 4½ miles equal 7/9 miles.

In 58 1/2 it goes 7/9 of 58 1/2 equal 7 x 6 1/2 equal 45 1/2 miles.

The whole idea of the improper fraction (in which the top half is larger than the bottom half) fills Mr. Hope-Jones with the irritation which an unnecessary and difficult process rouses in the possessor of a necessary and easy one.

Similarly, he produces a constructive revolution, on the theory of cancellation, which leads to untidy work, forgotten figures, wrong answers, and stinging palms.

THAT SYMBOL "PI"

Again, Mr. Hope-Jones prefers to refer to that intolerable symbol 'pi' (which will not come out, though you take it to 10,000 places of decimals) by 3 1-7 rather than 22/7—because it is easier of comprehension

You can (if you are a small boy) understand eating three and one-seventh biscuits or walking three and one-seventh times round a house: you cannot understand performing either function twenty-two-sevenths times.

To find the circumference of a circle with a diameter of 2.6 inches. Mr. Hope-Jones's method is

2.6
2 1/7

7.8—3 times 2.6
.37—1/7 of 2.6

8.17

Again, to simplify 2½/8 1/3.

Instead of producing a long line of improper fractions and cancelling, why not, Mr. Hope-Jones asks, multiply both top and bottom by 6—the lowest common denominator of the two fractions and say the expression is 15/50 or 3/10?

Why not, indeed?

A GHASTLY SUM.

The finest example of Mr. Hope-Jones's methods is to be seen in one of those ghastly sums: How many shares costing £6 3/8 can be bought for £300 and how much is left over? The normal method of working it out involves.

300/6 3/8 equal 300/1 x 8/51 equal 800/17 equal 47 1/17.

The answer is 47 shares and enough money to buy 1-17th of a share left over.

This must now be translated back into £ s. d., and we get 1-17th of £6 3/8, which works out to 3/8ths of a £ or 7s. 6d.

Suggests Mr. Hope-Jones: It is known that the price of shares is in eighths of a pound—i.e., half-crowns.

Turn the whole sum into half-crowns: 2,400 in £300. Now turn the price of shares into half-crowns: 51 in £6 3/8. Right away:

```
    47
  ------
51)2400
   204
  ----
    360
    357
  ----
      3 over.
```

The answer, then, is 47 shares and three half-crowns—7s. 6d.—over Easy.

Or is it?

On his way to work, he stopped and turned against the wind to light his pipe.

He walked on, and soon, somewhat to his surprise, found he was home again.

"My!" he exclaimed, knocking out his pipe, "that was a quick shift!"

The boy friend says his favourite flower is the flower of the family.

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Are We Really Educated?

THE FAULT DOES NOT ALWAYS LIE WITH THE PARENTS-OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES ARE ALSO TO BLAME FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS OF MODERN INDIAN GIRLS.

By MARILU

THE word "education" ought really to mean the training in every conceivable branch of learning, not merely of books, but of practical, every-day things. The Indian parent, of course, has a very different conception of education, especially where the girl is concerned.

We started off very bravely on the pathway to knowledge, around our mothers' knees, lisping the Hindi or Gujerati alphabet. Then came the Kindergarten stage, where we made plastereine bunny rabbits, and sang "Yankeedoodle," blissfully ignorant of what it might mean. Here was our foundation of the English tongue. A score of little Indian girls, coping with a foreign language, which the modern Kindergarten teacher, more often not knowing either Gujerati or Hindi, was at a total disadvantage to teach. Sometimes, there were governesses instead of a Primary School, and I am thankful I had that advantage, for all the English I know to-day. I owe to the wonderful patience and understanding of my governess.

Next came the Lower School stage, where among a great many tuppenny—half-penny Anglo-Indians, the Indian girl had a tough time of it. Her quiet, good manners were ridiculed and politeness to teachers looked upon as currying favour. I've seen girls of good Indian families bullied and made to act subservient to these coarse Anglo-Indian girls, merely because of their capacity to bully shy girls, and cheek the teachers. But gradually as we became more hardened, and less timid, the prospect of education seemed brighter, and once we reached the Senior Cambridge or Matriculation standard, the Anglo-Indian element lost its power over the Indian one. The knowledge we had acquired all these years in school was sufficient for a girl, so said the teachers and the parents. But I wonder—wonder how that little book learning, is going to see us successfully through life

WHERE FAULT LIES

Big girls of fifteen and sixteen we were, when we passed out from school. Some of us went to College, for more book-learning, but the majority of Indian parents averred that Colleges were not meant for girls. The fact that these disappointed daughters had yearned to learn more and had looked forward to college as a goal for passing through school —all that meant nothing. The matriculation or Senior Cambridge was more than enough learning required to fetch a husband, so why spend money on a college career, when giving it away as dowry would be more expedient? Is there any wonder that we have so many dull and uninteresting ones in our Indian womanhood?

However, the fault does not always lie with the parents. The other day I was introduced to a girl, with whom I spent a whole hour, without drawing anything but mono-syllables to all my efforts at conversation. I turned with relief to the hostess who happened along at the moment when my patience was coming to a dead end, and asked her if I might be permitted to sit next to someone who talked—even if it was nonsense. To my surprise I was told that the girl who had so impressed me with her dumbness, was actually a B.A. Inspite of a certificate I doubt if she could be called "educated."

SEXOLOGY COURSE

Is it our schools and colleges that are to blame? To some extent—yes. They fail to give us an all-round general idea of what is going on in the world around us. In the secluded precincts of the class-room, we knew little of the important events in every branch of progress. The policy of Dictators, the aims of the Congress, the newest discovery in science, the latest books, the men who stand out as world figures, and the great and daring deeds they did—all that did not come into our particular branch of education. Instead, we pondered on the cause of a petty rebellion in James the 1st's reign, and learnt pages of Chaucer's Prologue by heart. Much good that did us, when people talked about current events, and looked askance at our dumb, blank expressions.

Then the all important question of sex is neglected. The ignorance in this channel is deplorable. It is considered indecent and immoral to discuss anything pertaining to it, and a dark curtain of false modesty is thrown over a subject which needs frank, straight forward treatment. So many girls enter into wedlock, totally ignorant about the preliminary facts of sex. It would help considerably if schools taught sexology in the senior classes, for it would no longer be regarded in the light of a subject which must only be talked about in a mysterious undertone amongst friends.

I think physiology and dietetics are more important subjects than history and geography, and yet many schools do not teach them. The care of the body is an almost sacred duty. God decreed mankind to be healthy and beautiful and those who fail in that duty owe it to their ignorance. One has only to take a good look at the faulty figures of India's youth—one perfect, one to ten imperfect ones. That is because their diet is all wrong, combined with little or no physical training. the ancient Greeks could teach us a thing or two, and yet we say that the world becomes more civilized and educated from day to day.

HOUSE WORK

The only branch of learning in which the modern Indian girl is really educated is house-work. She can cook and sew and make a home, which is perhaps more important than anything else. But, since labour is so cheap in India and the majority keep cooks, there is not much opportunity to display culinary arts. It does need domestic training to run a house, but a few months of it is all that is required. The Indian parents, however, when they put their foot down against further study, think that domestic training can go on for years. Years in which grass grows over the little knowledge acquired in school, and the mind grows duller and duller.

Are we educated in the little things that crop up now and again? Do most Indian girls know how to send a Money Order, book luggage, or buy railway tickets? And if they do how many can do it without fuss and flutter, and the dread of making a mistake?

There have been times again and again when I have despaired at how little—how very little I know inspite of being termed by most people as being "an educated girl." Many of us feel the same, but the majority do not realize their educational shortcomings.

One can always educate oneself, for there are books and books to help one. Travelling, keeping your eyes open, and your mind alert when mixing with people, all that helps towards self-education. The newspapers and magazines too, are a great source of information.

From the education of our Indian girls, my thoughts fly to the education of the world. With Hitler and Mussolini behaving like savages, Japan forgetting her eastern culture, the Congress launching ridiculous schemes, and our little fertile brains trying to grasp immense things, I can't help wondering "are we really educated?"

... Vyayamshala was opened at Gulalwadi last week. ...ows members of the Jain Sevak Mandal marching in procession on the occasion.

ASTROLOGY THROUGH AIR

Protest Against B. B. C's Proposals

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

Astronomers, professional and amateur, are indignant at a B.B.C. proposal to broadcast talks on astrology. These talks are to be introduced in a new series of monthly programmes called "Birthday Party."

Stars of film and stage whose birthdays fall in the particular month are being invited to the studio, and a well-known astrologer will tell them—and, incidentally, listeners with birthdays in the same month—what the other stars have in store. Miss Bebe Daniels, the American film actress, is to be the first visitor.

Dr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal, is writing a protest to the B.B.C. against this proposal.

A MEDIAEVAL SURVIVAL.

"I think it is a very foolish thing for the B.B.C. to do," he said to me yesterday. "Astrology is not a science, it is pure empiricism. It is extraordinary how many people are gulled by the so-called horoscopes, and anything that the B.B.C. might do to make people think there is something in it is to be deplored."

An official of the Royal Astronomical Society said: "If the B.B.C. like to gull the public, I suppose that is a matter for them to decide.

"As a society we are strongly opposed to it and regard it as definitely harmful. It is a survival of the mediaeval ideas, when people thought that they were the centre of the universe and that the stars were created for their benefit."

Mr. Will Hay, the comedian who is also a well-known amateur astronomer, said: "I cannot see how the stars, either by their positions in the sky or in any other way, can affect happenings on a body the size of the earth which is so remote from them in space."

Mr. Hay, it will be recalled, discovered a new marking on Saturn in August, 1933.

TIME Through The Centuries

From The Sun-Dial To Wrist-Watch Is A Far Cry Indeed

(CONTRIBUTED)

THE famous Veit Harlan film—"The Immortal Heart"—deals with the fate of Peter Henleign, maker of the first pocket watch. The part of the Nurenberg watchmaker is played by Heinrich George, who well portrays the character of the man who withdrew from all the pleasures of this world, and inspite of all calumny and of being condemned as a heretic, remained true to the work he had undertaken. It may not be uninteresting to trace the history and development of the watch, from the one first made by Henlein to the precision instrument it has become to-day.

An Emperor's Pastime

The Emperor Charles V, upon whose possessions the sun never set, recognised one power to which he himself was subject; Time. Legend relates that after he had abdicated from his throne in the year 1556, he spent all his days trying to regulate two-hundred clocks, in the hope of making them all keep perfect and a synchronised time.

For time, runs the old saying, lives in the clock-case. So there will always be people like the Emperor of old, who wish to turn the hands faster or slower, and who wish—often inspite of their better sense— to endow that ticking mechanism, which shows us the inevitable passing of all things earthly, with some secret life of its own.

Sun-Dial V. Stomach

Perhaps it is hardly surprising that the first clock—the sun-dial—was received with but mixed feelings. Plautus, in one of his comedies, put into the mouth of one of his characters these pregnant words: "May the gods bring to ruin the man who first discovered the hour and the sundial, which shortens the day for us piece by piece. Formerly my stomach was my sundial: it was this organ that drew me to food, except, of course, when there was no food to eat. But now, even if food is there, it must not be eaten until the sun elects to strike the hour to do so."!

Water And Sand Clocks

The water-clock, which followed the sundial, and which was used by lautus himself as an alarum clock, was used also in ancient Egypt to determine pulse beats. As, however, the water clock was liable to freeze, and, therefore, to stop, a new kind of time piece soon replaced it—the sandclock. Fine sand, falling through four glasses effected the turning up of the containers as they emptied, and a pointer showed the time.

Mechanical Invention

The first mechanical clock was made by Monk Gerbert of Magdeburg, tutor of Emperor Otto III, who later became Pope Sylvester II. All latter watches were based on the discovery made by Gerbert, for he it was who made the first wind, still contained in all watches. It was he too, who first decorated church towers with clocks, and it would be difficult indeed to imagine them not so decorated now.

That "Little Egg"

It was the discoverer of the watch-spring that made a portable watch first possible. Until then all timekeepers were of huge size and weight. The first pocket-watch, now known as the "Little Egg of Nurenberg" was created by the skilled fingers of Peter Henlein, and emerged from his workshop in Nurenberg. A publication of the year 1511, writing about the watchmaker, states." ".....He makes watches of a small quantity of iron, which, no matter how they may be turned about, show the time for forty hours, even if carried in pocket or purse. The interior has many small wheels, and the whole instrument but little weight."

It is, however, only since the eighteenth century, the year 1700 to be precise, that pocket watches have possessed two hands, the minute hand enabling the time to be told with greater exactitude. Large clocks were equipped with minute hands from a much earlier date, and there is even one noble example of a clock dating from 1550 which has even a second hand.

Peter Henlein's discovery enabled the watch to become an article of use to the individual: just as the repeater watch distinguished the cavalier of the baroque age, so the gold watch and chain symbolised, at a later date, the well situated merchant or citizen.

Technical Wonders

To-day, the pocket or wrist watch consists of no fewer than 175 different parts, and its manufacture requires the performance of 1,650 processes of work. The smallest, and probably also the most expensive, is to be found in the collection of Pierpont Morgan in New York. This miniature dates from the year 1650 and has a diameter of 8 millimetres. One of the most perfect timepieces must be the pendulum clock of the Munich engineer, Herr S. Riefler: its daily variation works out at only 0.008 seconds, and the pendulum must swing 10,800,000 times before a fraction of alteration can be perceived.

Truly, it is a far cry between the sundial of Plautus, past the "Little Egg of Nurenberg" made by Henlein, to the technical wonders of the modern clockmaker's art!

DOOMED TO GALLOWS, TOM MOONEY ENTERS WORLD AS FREE MAN

Rip-Van-Winkle-Like Experiences After Twenty-Two Years' Release

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

Fifty-six-year-old, grey-headed, stocky Tom Mooney, shut from the world for 22 years, had spent the week-end absorbing strange sights and sounds.

From the moment when he called out, "So long, fellows," to convicts in San Quentin Prison, California, and set out for the State Capitol at Sacramento to receive democratic Governor Olson's free pardon, he has been cheered, feted, congratulated and whirled from place to place.

And all amid surroundings that as he said to-day, were "always surprising him."

The motor-cars he rode in were not like any he saw, in 1917, when he was charged with complicity in the dynamiting of San Francisco public Parade, sent to gaol first as a man condemned to death and later, on the intervention of President Wilson, on a life term.

GOVERNOR COLLAPSES

In Sacramento and in San Francisco he saw Neon lights for the first time.

He said he felt like a child. He did his best to preserve a stolid and calm demeanour, but his eyes behind his spectacles frequently looked startled.

The release of Mooney has been an emotional occasion, and Governor Olson collapsed under the strain.

He went to pieces just before he was due to address a crowd of 130,000 gathered in Sacramento at a huge open air "picnic" called to celebrate both his election and Mooney's release.

He is now in hospital, where he will have to rest for several days.

Mooney, though he broke down when replying to the Governor's pardon speech before the crowded State Legislature, has since delivered speeches and radio talks, and has managed to retain his composure.

"I am a citizen again," declared Tom Mooney in an interview with the New York correspondent of the London "News Chronicle."

"I can go where I please and do what I like.

"I shall not be known as an ex-convict, because the pardon destroys my entire prison record.

"If anyone asks me, 'Have you ever been convicted of felony?' I can lawfully answer, 'No'.

"If I had been put on parole, or if my sentence had been commuted, I would still be an ex-convict. I should not be able to visit Folsom Prison to see Warren K. Billings (who was convicted with Mooney) because the law bars an ex-convict from visiting any prison inmate.

"But Tom Mooney the citizen can go, and I am going.

"This entire wiping out of my prison record is very important to me.

"It is ironical that I, once doomed to the gallows, am now re-entering the world as a free man, when my prosecutors are dead.

"I do not want to talk about the years I have spent in prison.

"I guess I am pretty excited right now. I am trying to compose myself, but you must have a pretty good idea how I feel after all this time.

"WORK TO BE DONE"

"I did not sleep much last night—my last night in prison.

"I felt the way a kid does on Christmas Eve.

"I stayed up till midnight doing some writing, and woke up this morning at half-past four.

"Now I am out It's wonderful. The only thing I have to be sorry about is that my mother is not here to see me. (Mooney's mother died four years ago at the age of 86.)

"Now there's work to be done. I shall dedicate my life to bringing about the solidarity of labour, which is the only force than can halt Fascism."

Here is another message which Tom sent to the London "Daily Herald":—

As quickly as possible after my release, I intend to go through the most thorough physical examination possible.

I want to determine what there is left of me.

I am sure that by taking thing cautiously I can live another quarter of a century.

My immediate concern will be to seek the release of my co-defendant and co-worker, Warren Billings.

My long-range work will be to seek to bring unity to the Labour Movement in the United States a progressive unity that looks to the future instead of the past.

If I have any influence at all it will be exerted towards the complete unity of the American Federation of Labour and the Committee for Industrial Organisation.

Through such a united Labour Movement can we block the forces of Fascism.

The angler decided to rise very early. As he walked along the main street he heard the village clock strike five.

"Well I've always heard a lot about the early rising of country folk," he thought to himself, "but there's no one about yet."

Presently he saw a farm labourer.

"Grand morning!" he called out.

"It is now, sir," replied the labourer, "but it was very cold first thing."

The only way to tell if a fellow's a flat tire is to start pumping him.

The Eternal Feminine

A Modern Hindu Girl Attends A "Halad Kunkum" Function

By MRS. LATA NAVALKAR

MADHOO, Madhoo! The door bell is ringing, see who it is."

These good-for-nothing servants cannot look after a single duty of theirs, without being told how to do what they are expected to do by themselves.

Madhoo goes to the door and returns to say that ouh neighbour, the Rao Bahadur's lady, has sent a call for all ladies of our household to attend a "halad kunkum" ceremony at their house.

I adjusted my straying curls before the mirror and stretched myself on my easy chair with the latest novel of that delightful writer Drivellin Dodder entitled "If the skies were to fall" in my hand.

"No, I won't go," I muttered to myself defiantly, picking up the book and taking my cue from its title,—"I won't go even if the skies were to fall!"

Reading that book I was in the midst of the turmoil caused by the falling skies, when a sweet voice from a sweet pale face at the door piped in.

"Not ready yet my dear?"

It was my darling mother-in-law, whom I both love and dread. Yes, mother-in-laws though sweet-tongued can be dreadful at times, if their sentiments cross ours. The more polite a mother-in-law is, the more she is, to be dreaded, I think. For in arguing with a polite mother-in-law, you have not a leg to stand on, no justification for gainsaying her smooth-tongued orders,—which are nevertheless orders, mind you, however humbly they may be uttered.

"It is for "halad kunkum" we are called, my dear, and you should also come," mother-in-law was saying. It being Makara Sankrant season, there were invitations to half a dozen or more "halad kunkums" each afternoon and I had already attended four of them and collected all the gossip, sampled all the eatables and admired all the saries and likewise the jewels of neighbours and friends. But the Rao Bahadur's wife was the richest of our neighbours and the function at her house still remained.

"No," I said determinedly as I thought this time, "I am very tired. I won't go to that proud woman's house, no, not if the skies were to fall."

"My dear"; exclaimed my mother-in-law, verging on tears, "May all evil be averted from thee and thy husband: But a married lady should never decline an invitation to a "halad kunkum,"—it casts a shadow on married bliss. Do get up, child!"

What a silly, dear mother-in-law! But she really believes it! Though for her generation she is an educated lady with few of the old time superstitions, this superstition she has still retained. And she is usually so kind and indulgent that I felt sorry for having brought tears to her eyes.

"There, there, Sasoobai (Mother-in-law)," I exclimed, Dont't fret yourself. I will get up and go, But what shall I wear?"

"Now you are going to be a good girl and may you and my boy be always happy together! Attend the function, my child! Whatever things you like you may wear, But do wear the saffron mark on your forehead, the flowers in your hair and the "tali" on your neck! It does not matter what saris and what jewellery you wear."

"But it does matter, Sasoobai," I do not like to wear what I have already worn at the four earlier functions this noon. I have already used up four varieties of saris and blouses in attending them and now I shall require another change, else my lady friends will find out that I have only a limited wardrobe."

"You have lots of saris of Coimbatore, Phullampet, Madura and Ilkul patterns, which you have not even tried once during last Dewali. Why not wear one of them now, instead of the flimsy georgettes that seem to be the rage nowadays?"

"And wear also the clumsy and weighty "Chandramurus," "Bekkals," and the seer-weight each of the gold "Todus," "Vanksaris," and "Palis" to match them? They will think I am either some jeweller's show case or that I belong to some generation 60 years behind the times and mistake me for being your mother-in-law, instead of your being my own darling Sasoobai!"

I knew the value of the good old adage that a soft word turneth away wrath and the adage did not fail me now.

"I know they are old-fashioned, my dear," she smiled, actually smiled, "but I thought you wanted a change in dress."

"Not if the change made me look like a creature of the last century, surely," I protested, as I rose and began to change my blouse and sari into something which my critics would not recognise as having been already worn that day.

As I was selecting some nice chic things in georgettes, there came a growl from mother-in-law and soon came her remark:—

"My boy may be angry at your continuously wearing those flimsy saris which make you look so much like a cinema actress."

I did not reply to this doubtful back-hit. Mother-in-law does not know as yet that girls of my generation do aspire at least to appear as handsome as a cinema actress. To enlighten her on this point would arouse a domestic storm. So I kept mum.

Somewhat displeased at my silence, mother-in-law went inside her room to complete her own toilet and to prepare little Nalini, her daughter, who was also to accompany us.

At length we all got ready and the car summoned by me stood at the door.

"Why the car?" asked mother-in-law," we have only to go a bare fifty yards."

"We want to show the Rao Bahadur's lady that we too own a car, don't we?"

"We do, we do!" said Nalini, speaking both for herself and her mother and clapping her hands with joy.

So we stepped into the car which soon purred into the Rao Bahadur's portico making a little stir among the assembled guests. Already a group of married ladies and unmarried girls dressed each in the fashion she could best afford was moving aimlessly like stray sheep without a shepherd in and about the spacious Hall, with nobody to guide or to welcome them, the proud hostess being evidently engaged in her toilet and selecting the dress and ornaments, that would outvie those of the richest of her expected guests. At length she came out dressed in a transparent pink georgette sari, with a resplendent lace "padar" having a parrot and peacock motif with green and pink creepers at the borders. In spite of the many folds of the sari, its transparence clearly displayed the satin blouse inside with the tracery of resplendent gold lace thereon. A handsome face surmounted by a high forehead with a sharp but pleasant nose, a plump well-fed figure,—this was the Rao Bahadur's wife!

Her entry into the Hall was the signal for the distribution of "Tilgul," the confection of this season of goodwill. "Panveeda," "Halad," edible damped "Chanyas" (Bengal gram) and pieces of cocoanut kernels, all in a shining little copper plate were then distributed to each guest as gifts of the season. A daughter of the house then went round to each guest and presented her with flowers, while another went round to affix the mark of saffron or "kunkum" on the forehead of each guest, the guest returning the compliment by putting a similar mark on the forehead of the person so engaged. Another daughter of the house sprinkled rose water from an ornamental sprinkler on the heads of the guests, while the youngest daughter applied to the back of each guest's right palm a drop of some delightful perfume, which appeared to be the essence of "Parijat."

Like a cloud of bees round a busy hive, the guests moved about, whispering to each other and commenting unsparingly upon the dress and ornaments of those assembled.

"Look at that newly married young thing; her husband is but a clerk on fifty rupees they say, and yet her jewellery seems to be worth thousands of rupees.' —says one.

"Her father or father-in-law

Continued On Page 51

A HERMIT'S MESSAGE

Dear Readers,

The unparalleled secret and select prescription which we are offering you to-day, was graciously bestowed upon us by a famous MAHATMA SANNIASI (Hermit) in recognition to our services to mankind.

Its very first doze produces fresh, rich, racing blood. In 21 days eyes will sparkle and cheeks become like rosy apples. In 40 days it will secure complete victory over the loss of manhood, however disappointing the case may be

Spermatorrhea, diabetes, piles, cold, cough, asthma, back-ache, enlargement of spleen, gout, chronic diarrohea and the diseases of women like lucorrohea, barrenness are banished for ever.

This is not a new prescription. It is already written in ancient Ayurvedic books. But owing to the lack of proper research it remained neglected.

Regarding this treasure of ancient sages, Pandit Thakur Dass Ji Sharma writes: "Swami Ratnagiri Sanniasi of Kallat mountains had given five or six doses of this excellent medicine to an old man, who due to ignorance took the whole lot at a time. He had its reactions."

Pandit Bal Krishen Sharma, the famous Vaid of Bhopal writes: "I have administered this medicine approximately to 200 persons. In every case it proved more efficacious than my expectations."

Dr. Rameshwar Dyal of Gotana writes in his book "ANOBHUT MALA": "I have cured hundreds of patients with it."

The following is the prescription:—

Shudh (purest) steel powder tolas 20. White Arsenic 1 tola, Camphor 1 1|2 masha Pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice with mortar and pestle for 24 hours. Then put it over the fire of 5 seers UPLAS. Second time one tola Hartal. 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Third time 1 tola pure Mercury, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Fourth time 1 tola Sulphur, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Likewise put over fire 20 times and each time pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice for 24 hours. Next put the whole medicine in an earthenware and bury it in a cattleshed.

After 40 days, unearth the medicine, make finest powder with mortar and pestle. This is "Amrit Yog Shakti Bhandar," make it yourself and use it.

Directions for use:——

Mix in butter or cream equal in weight to 4 grains of rice in morning and same quantity in evening to be taken two hours after meals It can be used in any season. Abstain from chillies, sour things and anything prepared in oil.

Dear Readers,

I am the son of a banker. I have no need to make money in zig-zag ways. I feel grieved at heart when I find hopeless sufferers being enticed by advertisers who offer the prescription in questionable forms.

I HAVE FULLY RESOLVED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF HUMANITY AND TO DESTROY THIS EVIL ROOT AND BRANCH.

In order to accomplish this, I have formed a combined board of very learned and experienced Hakims and Vaids who strictly and minutely supervise its preparation at every stage.

If you feel any difficulty to have it prepared under the supervision of a Hakim or Vaid you can easily get the same marvellous medicine from us at actual cost, viz., Rs. 5-8 for 80 doses sufficient for 40 days. Lesser quantity cannot be supplied.

IT IS SO LIFE GIVING, SO REJUVENATING, SO RICH AND SO SURE THAT YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.

Note:—Rs. 1,000 as reward will be paid to anyone proving that the medicine is not made as described.

No. 102, (District Hissar). PUNJAB.

L. MILKHI RAM BRIJ NATH JAIN BUDHLADA

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Woman's Social Duty To Be Lovely

SOME one has said. "No beauties are born, all are made." And what hope and encouragement to all women lies in that statement!

True it is that few of us are born beautiful but persistency in making the most of what Nature endowed us with does make us attractive. And after all, it is the interesting-looking woman to-day, rather than the pretty pretty, who is recognized and toasted as the modern beauty. The woman who has developed her natural gifts by being beauty-loving and beauty-seeking.

Gone are the days when one's earnest devotion to good looks was frowned upon, or when doctors voiced their disapproval of cosmetics. To-day it is considered a woman's duty to society to be as lovely as possible and leading physicians believe strongly that the healthy, normal woman should keep astride of her times and make herself most attractive

No matter what your age, your occupation, your circumstances, you owe it to yourself as a woman, and to those around you, to make the most of your feminine heritage. Husbands and children alike unconsciously dote on wives and mothers who have not allowed themselves to become duds. Proud is the child who can produce a personable mother to show his friends and schoolmates.

But in seeking beauty, I do not advocate spending the rent or grocery money on expensive treatments or a flossy wardrobe. No indeed. If you can afford such luxuries well and good, but don't encourage frowns and wrinkles and a distorted mind by fretting over what you cannot have. You can exercise your body into a pleasing figure just as well in your own home as you can in a costly studio. Current newspapers and magazines offer sound advice on meticulous grooming and body care, so there is little excuse for you to moan because you have not the wherewithal for frequent visits to beauty salons.

Every woman's budget, however, should allow for occasional visits to a reliable physician to check her general health and diet. and also for a few good cosmetics—specific aids for ailing skin or hair and those necessary to preserve personal daintiness. To these, every woman has a right—they assist her mentally.

But just as pertinent as cosmetics to a woman's loveliness is the right approach to living. Gracious thoughts and characteristics, an active interest in something other than herself and her home, a desire to be an inspiration to society, rather than a burden. Such attainments certainly enhance the charm any woman creates by being pleasing to look at.

(COPYRIGHT.)

An arresting, smiling personality, an interest in her work, and a piquant beauty enhanced by scrupulous grooming—this should be the ideal of charm for which women should strive.

Daughter Should Take Interest In Mother's Appearance

There is something intangibly lovely in a true companionship between mother and daughter. For it to exist, both the mother and daughter must make an effort to consider each other.

It is good for the daughter to realize that while she was growing into the mature beauty we hope she now is, mother was kept pretty busy doing innumerable things at home. Unless she was one of the more fortunate, she had little time and less money to "keep up" her appearance. She did, we assume, keep her body clean and nicely groomed as she went about her duties, but she might not have kept step with fashion during those arduous years.

Her clothes served three or four years instead of only one season. Her hair was always combed in the same fashion. Now that daughter is grown, mother is coming in contact with the more modern world. She is meeting daughter's friends (or should be!); is getting out more since she has more leisure; and perhaps there is a son in the family too, who likes toting "ma" about with him now and then.

Quite naturally, mother is concerned about her appearance. She wishes to do justice to her children's good intentions. She wants to look her best so they will not be ashamed of her. (Many young people are so frequently impressed by the superficial before their judgment matures!) And right here is where daughter can help.

GUIDE MOTHER RIGHT.

An appreciative daughter can help her mother a great deal. She can tell mother what other women are wearing; she can go on a shopping spree with her, to the hairdresser's and if there is cause, to a physician. If funds are low in mother's purse, a little contribution for beauty's sake, will be warmly appreciated.

REMEMBER HER GENERATION.

But I must pause to give daughter a bit of a warning. In her desire to help mother she should never forget that mother's generation is a bit different than her own. Brilliantly painted nails, elaborate hair styles, experimental make-up may be all right for daughter, but they may not be suitable for mother. Choose colourful clothes, but those conservative in cut and having dignity.

Of course, if mother is youngish she can be more daring! But it is just as much daughter's duty to keep mother from looking grotesque in to youngish clothes and bizarre styles, as it is to help and encourage her to look modernly smart and pretty!

(COPYRIGHT).

"You didn't know I was on the telephone? But surely you read the telephone book."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A damp woollen cloth will pick up small pieces of broken glass.

* * * *

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing and you will obtain nearly double the quantity of juice.

* * * *

Coral is easily cleaned and polished in this way. Soak in very hot water to which a small quantity of soda has been added. Polish afterwards with a soft piece of an old kid glove.

* * * *

When the upholstery of a chair or sofa is in good condition, but out of harmony in colour and design with other things in the room, a slip-cover may be used to produce more attractive combinations.

* * * *

Ammonia and water will remove red stains from white goods.

* * * *

A piece of cheese about the size of a walnut added to potato or onion soup gives it a delicious flavour.

Story Of Calligraphist

JOHNSTON'S PEN IS LIKE A CHISEL

If you ask Mr. Edward Johnston, granted a C. B. E. in the New Year Honours for his services to calligraphy, to pass you a pen, the changes are he will give you an instrument not unlike a wood-carver's chisel with a broad, sharp blade.

For, although calligraphy means handwriting, Mr. Johnston is not concerned with the script in which you and I write.

He draws a sharp line between ordinary handwriting and what he terms Formal Writing—that is writing in which form is the cardinal requisite. He sat—a slight figure, lighting match after match to kindle the end of one self-made cigarette—in his house at Ditchling, near Brighton, and said:

"All I ask of people's ordinary scribble is that it shall be legible and have a minimum of flourishes. But, although I was asked to deal with the handwriting of my pupils at the Royal College of Art. I refused

AN ORNATE X

"It is formal writing that is my concern; and the people who are teaching the subject—introduced into most of the art schools of the world to-day—are either my 'children' or my 'grand-children'; that is, my pupils or pupils of my pupils.

'Formal writing is geometrical. It must be, as you will see." He poised the pen and fitted over it a little tin sheath to retain the ink.

"The edge of a pen is slightly slanting, like a wood-carver's chisel. That is to counteract the angle at which it inevitably approaches the paper."

Mr. Johnston took a few bold sweeps and an ornate X appeared on the sheet. "You will see that the graduation of the thickness of the stroke proceeds inevitably from the curve as traced by the pen."

EASY TO READ.

In swoops he traced the word CENTURY. "Notice," he added, "the gradations of thickness in the line—the shoulders of the N are wider than the legs, that is inevitable and desirable.

"It is very much like the script used in England—at Winchester—about 100 years before the Norman Conquest. It is exceptionally easy to read.

In Mr. Johnston's library are some of the books of the Dove Press for which he designed the type. "Designing type depends, I suppose, on the individual predilections of the designer.

"Predilections? Possibly. I should say affectations.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SHAKESPEARE ANTHOLOGY

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, with introduction by St. John Ervine, Biographical Note and Essay on Shakespeare and Bacon by Sir Henry Irving, published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 6.

Shakespeare continues to dominate the English literary scene and any appreciation of Anglo-Saxon literature is impossible without a study of the words of the Bard of Stratford-on-Avon.

We welcome this edition of the complete works of Shakespeare, which, published by an Indian firm, is particularly suitable for Indian readers. The anthology contains all the plays and poems of Shakespeare with an introduction by St. John Ervine, an exhaustive Biographical Introduction and an Essay on Shakespeare and Bacon by Henry Irving.

Printed on thin paper, it runs over 13 hundred pages, contains a number of illustrations and is bound in beautiful limp leather.

TO THE STUDENTS

(Mahatma Gandhi)

Mahatma Gandhi's advice in any and every way is dear—more so to the students—and still more so to the Indian students. Mr. Anand T. Hingorani, Joshi Villa, Nainital (U. P.) has done a great service in compiling a book by name "To The Students," containing articles from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi, appearing since 1920 up-to-date in the "Young India" and "Harijan". Gandhiji's written word, no less than his spoken one, has a wonderful power and magic of its own. And, sure enough, whoever peruses these articles will not fail to come under its spell.

This book is a beautiful and inspiring exposition of Students' Dharma: It contains Mahatmaji's views on Art, Life and Literature; on Truth, Beauty and Goodness; on Sex, Marriage and Brahmacharya; on Education and other allied matters of vital importance and interest to the Student Community There is not a single aspect of student-life which has not been dealt with in this collection. It is full of a friendly advice, a fatherly guidance and a tutorial admonition coupled with a moral instruction of the highest order.

This is evident from an extract which reads. "The base imitation of the West, the ability to speak English, will not add one brick to the Temple of Freedom. The student world, which is receiving an education far too expensive for starving India and an education, which only a microscopic minority can ever hope to receive, is expected to qualify itself for it by giving its life-blood to the nation. Students must become pioneers in conservative reform, conserving all that is good in the nation and fearlessly ridding society of the innumerable abuses that have crept into it."

Students are the hope of the future; especially so, the students of a nation under foreign yoke. It is upon what they do when they enter life that the social, political and economic well-being of a country largely depends This little volume of Gandhiji's inspiring writings and speeches are meant to help to remind them of their duty to the Motherland and awaken in them the spirit of selfless service and heroic sacrifice. About 300 pages crown octavo; neat binding. Price Rs. two could be had of the Compiler (address given above).

What Price Peace?

Place Of Pacifism In War Provoked By Fascist Aggression

By "OBSERVATEUR"

Pacifism, or what had better be described as integral pacifism, as a doctrine is undergoing to-day a period of decline and is subjected to a powerful onslaught not only from the professional, amateur and borderline warmongers but from those who could be counted at one time amongst its ardent champions and followers.

ROLE OF PACIFISM

The process is not quite inexplicable if we examine the argument of those who denounce it as an ideology that, paradoxically enough, favours the forces of organized violence and war and practically achieves, whether the doctrinaire pacifists realise it or not, its own destruction—a result that no honest pacifist could possibly contemplate without a sense of horror. In other words, as the perfectly pacifistic critics of pacifism point out, pacifism in its purely doctrinaire disapproval and hatred of violence and war removes the existing guarantees of peace without replacing them with any that could effectively arrest the growth of strength of potential or actual disturbers of peace. This is not a theoretical argument but one based on the realities of the situation that is facing us at the present moment and it remains irrefutable if a realistic view were taken of the events that are taking place under our very eyes.

NO WAR PACIFISM

From such a viewpoint the pamphlet, "The Price of Peace", by Mr. M. D. Japheth (the Associated Advertisers and Printers Ltd., 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4, As 8|-), while it must be pronounced as an admirable effort to explore the causes and remedies of war and war-mentality and highly stimulating in its analysis, suffers from the common defect of all pacifist propaganda in the assumption that the aggressor who takes to arms is as much an enemy of peaceful human existence, as the victim of aggression who tries to defend himself with the only effective weapon accessible to him—armed resistance. Are the aggressor and the aggrieved ethically in the same category? Is war again, the outcome of the partial or total failure to evolve a system of educational or cultural training that eradicates war mentality? And could war be prevented when the hypothetical causes, restated by the pamphleteer, of conflict, discontent and social or international inequality, that eventually lead to armed conflict, are removed in a satisfactory manner?

PACIFISTS AS FASCISTS

One is justifiably sceptical of such a too facile solution of a problem in which a variety of complications could be traced and which ought to be examined in the light of our knowledge of the methods employed by Fascism as an organised system of attack, on the various plans, against democracy and idealistic pacifism. Such an examination ought at least to reveal that the classic remedies prescribed for the preservation of peace do not anticipate or deal with the methods adopted by fascism and no realistic understanding of the situation created by fascism could justify the self-complacent attitude of the orthodox pacifists, who consciously or unconsciously land themselves in stabilising the position of the fascists. It is unquestionably difficult to deny that the profession of pacifism is one of the weapons used by Hitler himself and amongst the European statesmen who have, while pretending to oppose it, helped fascism in its capture of strategic positions and power in Europe could be included men like Chamberlain, who obsessed by the completely imaginary danger of Socialism and class-rule, have a practically collaborated with the deadliest enemies of peace and democracy.

PEACE vs. SURRENDER

In the face of this situation, pacifism ought to modify its doctrinaire position and align itself with forces that, while being perfectly peaceful in both thought and action, can successfully meet the world danger of fascist conquest and war. The destructive and inhuman forces of fascism could be defeated and vanquished when, instead of taking shelter behind the "clichis" of pacifism and its badly battered moral defences, pacifism helped the real cause of peace by strengthening the resistance against the invasion of fascism. Taking arms to beat back the fascist attack becomes, then, a necessity of genuine pacifism unless, indeed pacifism is to be reduced not merely to a tragic mockery but a system that becomes extremely dangerous by allying itself with the criminals and incendiaries who are to-day trampling over every principle of peaceful human existence.

A STIMULATING DISCUSSION

Mr. Japheth, as has been suggested earlier in the notice, is no doubt will-intentioned when he seeks in his pamphlet to examine the causes of war; but one is not sure that his interpretation of Gandhian passive resistance and non-violence is accurate, apart even from its total futility in application to conditions created by Germano-Italian as well as Japanese fascism. The results of preaching Christ's teachings to the pilot of the Savoia plane who dives and drops bombs to murder and mutilate groups of women and children could be quite accurately anticipated. Whatever too may be the causes of fascist aggression, they have nothing to do with those offered by pacifists as the history of the origin and career of that aggression clearly proves. It is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Japheth will modify his position without of course discarding or compromising the main and admittedly irreducible thesis of pacifism. His pamphlet undoubtedly contributes a great deal to the discussion of a subject which receives in spite of its importance, very little public notice in our country: and he certainly deserves every encouragement.

INDIAN READERS' DIGEST

The latest issue (January 1939) of the Indian Readers' Digest (20-22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay) maintains the high standard which one has come to associate with this journal. The present number contains a characteristically mixed fare which is bound to appeal to the most jaded taste. Sarojini Naidu, India's gifted poetess and politician, interprets the meaning of Swadeshi in original fashion which informs while it inspires. Swami Asheshananda, narrates the moving life-story of Tyagaraja, the musician saint whose songs are known and sung all over South India. S. K. Sinha tells us what the Muslims have contributed to the marvellous growth of Bengali literature. in these days of universal literacy and Wardha scheme and Vidya Mandir plan, the article on "Village Education in Turkey" is bound to receive wide notice. Mr. S. W. Warty pleads for the arrangement by Indian Universities for regular courses in journalism. A few of the many other articles in the present number may just be noted:—"If Japan Wins" by Nathaniel Peffer "The Tyranny of Books" by Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, "Conscription in Europe" by O. de.Vilaines, "The Art of Novel Writing" by Ian Hay and "Postal Crime" by Arthur Rowan. There are also several cartoons.

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

Pleasant Homes

Curtain Conversation

Art Applied To Everyday Life

THE other day I talked to a woman who had the idea that interior decoration was something for movie stars and millionaires. Said she, "I just want my little home to be pleasant and homey and I haven't a fortune to spend on it."

I tried to explain that interior decorating has as much to do with her as it does with people with elaborate taste and big budgets. That it is just as important to home furnishing as style is to clothes—yet every woman appreciates what style means to her own appearance and keeps up to the minute on it. So it's high time we all looked into the matter of just what interior decorating can mean in bringing more of beauty and charm into the simplest homes. For interior decoration is nothing more or less than art applied to everyday life.

Art applied to curtains for instance—most of us run home in two ends of a piece of goods and let it go at that. Imagine wearing a dress made as glibly as that! Yet curtains should also have fit and finish, good tailoring and the right swing and balance in order to make any real contribution to a room. And the encouraging part of this is the fact that the difference is merely a matter of infinite pains. You don't have to spend a mint of money.

Beautifully Made

Remember this first rule for curtains: it's better to have inexpensive material made beautiful than it is to have expensive material poorly made up. Another thing is this—you'll do a lot better by yourself to make your curtains up specially for your windows rather than to use the ready-mades. Not but what ready—made curtains don't do well enough in certain places, but even there, custom-made curtains would be a lot nicer. For fullness and proper length, for finish and real style—my advice is to make them if possible. Use "plenty" of material and if you're having ruffles, make them wide and full to give an abundant generous look. For straight hung tailored curtains, have them hang either to the sill or to the floor—never part way down. If they're going to be dry-cleaned, have running weights by-the-yard in the hems so they will hang just so. If they're to be washed, have a stretcher that will dry them in shape to hang properly. Buy as good quality of material as you can possibly afford and check on such matters as pre-shrinkage and filling. See that every seam and hem is turned to perfection because they'll show like everything when you get them up at the windows. And blow yourself to good rods and hardware even for the modest windows.

The exceptions I'd make about the ready-mades would be the ruffled tiebacks which will do all right if you want something crisp and pretty that doesn't cost much. And some of the ready-made lace nets look good enough for anybody's windows. Generally though, even then I'd prefer buying them by the yard and making them exactly to fit. But maybe I'm splitting hairs there.

Classic Folds

Now please don't get the idea that I like flossy windows, because I don't. The fact of the business is that you can get by with murder as far as workmanship is concerned with a fancy lot of draping and swishing. While a simply hung window demands perfection. And the smartest windows are most often the simplest. In a formal room, you can't do better than to hang sheer curtains from the ceiling to the floor, ... curtains made of ninon in plain, striped or shadow print and finished at the top with French pleats and hung so that they draw back and forth with cords. Simply that and nothing more unless you want side draperies also hung in straight classic folds.

Ornate swags are out except in certain highly stylized rooms, but you'll still see rather severe tailored swag tops about. A cornice across the top is smarter made of wood in stained or painted finish . . . . or made of compo board and with a novel fabric stretched over it (borders and stripes are especially good in this use) . . . . or made of mirror, wall paper, bamboo, fringe or some other unexpected material.

The prettiest windows I've seen recently were made of plain white muslin-tie-backs they were, very full and finished with ruffles in checked gingham. Another room in the same house had the riffles of a striped cotton. As far as that's concerned the most thoroughly satisfying windows I've seen in a blue moon were made of sheerest fine white muslin—they were straight hung curtains, like sash curtains for top and bottom of the windows. They had no trimming at all but the hems were all hand run.

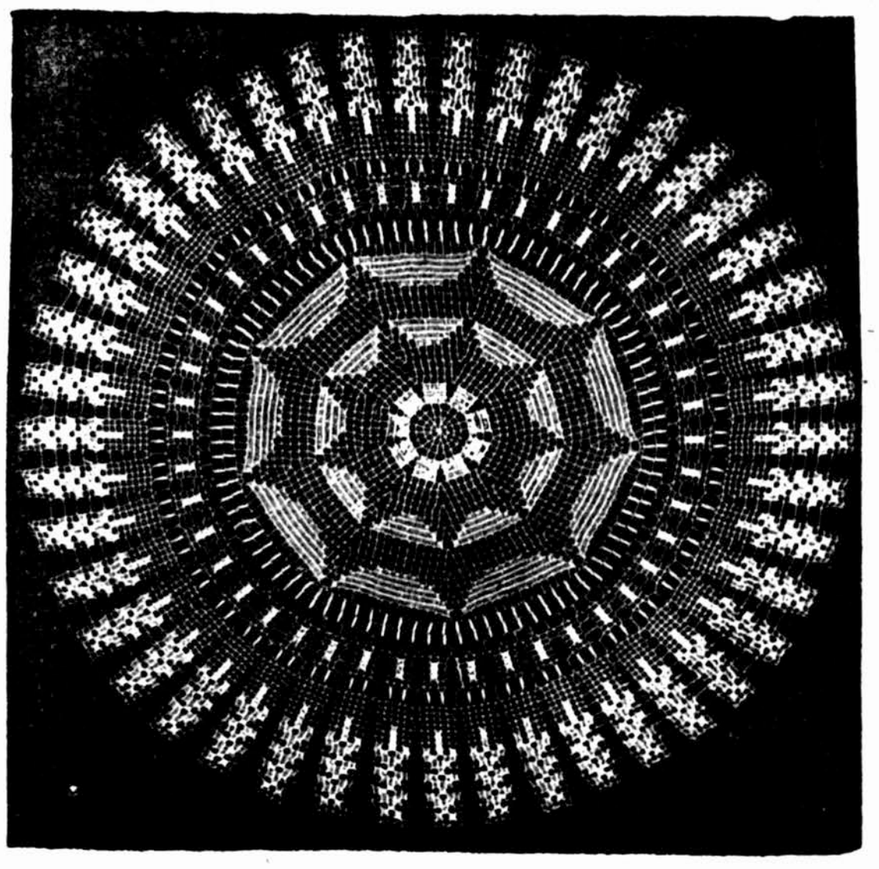
Zebra Stripes

That doesn't mean however that there are no novel exotic windows on the scene these days. The most dramatic I've seen were hung with unlined dull green silk damask over horizontal striped ninon—then the cornice had zebra-striped linen stretched over compo board. And that, my dears, is really something.

Another exciting curtain treatment made the most of quite an ordinary wall which had three windows with wide spaces between them. A striped damask cornice was extended the entire length of the wall with curtains and draperies at the three windows and panels of mirrors inset between them. When the curtains were drawn at night, the mirrors, finished as they were with the cornice, seemed almost as if they were the real windows. And in the day time when the curtains were opened, it seemed as if the entire wall were a tier of windows.

(COPYRIGHT.)

UNUSUAL CROCHETED CENTER PIECE



WHETHER YOUR TABLE IS OBLONG OR ROUND, THIS TABLE CLOTH, WHICH MEASURES 32 INCHES IN DIAMETER, IS JUST RIGHT IN SIZE. THE UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL DESIGN CONSISTS OF SIMPLE STITCHES. THE RESULTS ARE MOST GRATIFYING. EVERY FRIEND WILL GASP OVER IT.

Light and fresh is the effect of this window because the chintz over curtains in green on white give an almost identical effect as the green on white paint of the wall. The over-curtains are finished with pleated white ruffles. The carpet is a soft green.

AN IDEAL HOME

How To Make It The Source Of Better Things. Home Of Comfort, Health, And Beauty

(By Miss Alice Sequeira, B.A. B.T.)

Home is the only spot under the sun that a man can call his own and it does not matter whether he lives in his own house or in a rented flat. It is in the privacy and the intimacy of the home where the real battles of life are fought out, the battles that affect work in the outer world and the nation at large. A man is what his home is—that is a fact recognised by the greatest sociologists of the world and that is why we want to raise the standard of living in every country. That is why it is the duty of every man, rich or poor to make for himself an ideal home, a home as comfortable and as beautiful as possible and every man can do it within the scope of his resources, his ideas and standards.

Comfort Or Beauty?

The first question that arises is whether the ideal home should be comfortable or beautiful, when it is not possible to have both. Both can be achieved with a little thought, but if not possible, it is better to sacrifice beauty to comfort; because for the sake of health, comfort is the first necessity; also if the body is not in comfort, the mind cannot work at its best. The mind, the intelligence, is the chief asset of man, that is what raises him above the rest of creation, that is what gives him the strength and power to perform the almost impossible for himself and the rest of his kind. Then it is comfort that is the first necessity.

Comfort First

To attain comfort one must supply the demands of the body. There must be furniture or appointments suitable to give the body all the rest it requires, and enable a person to eat, work and sleep with the least possible discomfort. If there is not sufficient money, furniture must be chosen rather with an eye to comfort and utility than to appearance or beauty. The consideration of health or hygiene must also enter into the choice. For instance, a good, strong, roomy chair with with a board or cane bottom is far better than a cushioned chair which is difficult to keep clean and becomes hot when used; a flat and hard bed with a coir or horse-hair matress is far more healthy than an ill-sprung spring bed with a thick cotton mattress which is likely to get hot and lumpy. In sleep, the body demands the relaxation of every muscle in the body, and this is not possible if the bedding is uneven, because then some muscles are made to do duty to maintain different positions taken by the body in the recumbent position Thus complete rest cannot be obtained and one rises in the morning unrefreshed. Sunlight, ventilation and cleanliness are the 'sine qua non' of comfort. Sunlight not only brings brightness in the room, so necessary for good eyesight, but kills germs that may be harmful to health; ventilation carries away disease germs, fetid air and smells; and fills the room with pure, fresh, air that cleans the lungs, purifies the blood and gives strength and health Cleanliness is not merely good for the health, but it brings with it a sense of comfort, contentment and beauty.

What Makes For Beauty?

Well-scrubbed, shining floors and clean walls lend beauty to a room. That is the simplest form of beauty and that is within the reach of the poorest. With better education and more knowledge the ideas of beauty are slowly but surely undergoing a change. No more is demanded the massive, crowded, snobbing elegance of the Victorian period; to-day lightness, quiet brightness, combined with utility, cleanliness and space are the keynote of the beauty of a home. No more does elegance and beauty demand thick curtains, that are dust traps, and cushions innumerable, carpets and hangings and draperies of all sorts, to-day a fine home is made beautiful with light curtains that let in the air and the light easily and can be washed frequently; carpets are giving place to clean, tiled or marble uncovered floors or mats and cloths that can be easily cleaned and washed, if necessary; the walls are adorned with a few bright pictures chosen for their colour of their artistic value in light frames, and instead of crowding the rooms with all sorts of little knick-knacks and an abundant display of brass, all of which make the room look more like a museum than a place where one may rest and live at ease, rooms are beautified by an artistic arrangement of furniture that may be used carelessly and with comfort.

A few flowers in a vase make a world of difference to a room and immediately arouse a sense of the beautiful. One day the great Chinese Mandarin and Prince Li Hung Chang entered a room where there was just one table standing in the middle and on the table was a small vase with just one flower in it. On one wall, there was a bright picture drawing attention to a low couch covered with a plain cloth of one colour, matching the flower and the picture on the wall. He stood at the threshold of the door awed and struck by the beauty of the room. To attain beauty, one does not want to make a show of one's wealth, but to create an idea or impression of something pleasant and delightful. That is the beauty of a home. And that can be attained by the artistic arrangement of the fewest things and with spotless cleanliness. Is that not within the reach of all?

Care Of The House

To keep a home comfortable and beautiful some care must be taken of it. There are too many homes, where the furniture and appointments are fine and elegant, but everything is so covered with dust that one no more thinks of the fine things but of something to wipe with before sitting down. The floors are kept unswept and unwashed and there are cobwebs on the walls. Such a home can never be comfortable, beautiful or healthy. Sometimes the covers of the furniture are dirty and have not been changed or washed for months together; the frames of the pictures are dusty and the glass fly-blown. Just a little wiping would make the whole place look attractive and desirable.

Ventilation

There is stuffiness in the rooms, which shows that the doors and windows have not been opened long enough to ventilate the room properly. This is unhealthy. Sometimes the rooms or the whole house smell for the want of a little disinfectant. Many people seem to have the idea that disinfectants are to be used only in sick rooms or hospitals. That is a mistaken idea. A little disinfectant used frequently will clear the room of bad smells, kill germs and also prevent that great traveller, the horrible bug, from entering the house. Bugs are great travellers. They go from room to room, from house to house in their search of new food. Thus, they often carry with them disease from house to house.

General Cleanliness

Household linen, such as bedsheets, towels, chair covers, table cloths and napkins, where these things are used, require frequent washing or changing. There is nothing so uninviting as a dirty bedsheet or a table cloth or a napkin, besides they are not healthy. It is the duty of every housewife to see that her house is kept spotlessly clean, not only the bathroom and kitchen, but every room and everything in the room, then only can one expect a home to be comfortable, healthy and beautiful.

The world around us is full of so much that is not beautiful and not happy that we should do our best to make at least our homes as beautiful and happy as possible, so as to give not only to the workers but also to the children, that freshness of mind and rest that will help them to live more useful and better lives in the great world. The home must be made the source of strength, energy and thought to be utilised for raising the standard of life and work. When there is no comfort at home, work must suffer and life cannot be profitable or happy.

It's hard to keep from feeling upset when a fellow sweeps you off your feet.

WOTAN RITES IN MARRIAGE

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

The first marriage in South-West Africa performed with Wotan rites was celebrated at Swakopmund.

The man was a young Nazi who has recently returned from Germany. The woman was the daughter of a German farmer near Windhoek.

The ceremonial of sun, water, fire and forest was followed. There was also a complicated ritual involving clay dummies and the mingling of the blood of the contracting parties by punctures in the arm.

(Pagan practices followed by the Germanic tribes in the pre-Christian era have been revived by a section of the Nazi party. The Pagan cult centred in the worship of Wotan, the leading deity).

The Bombay Chronicle

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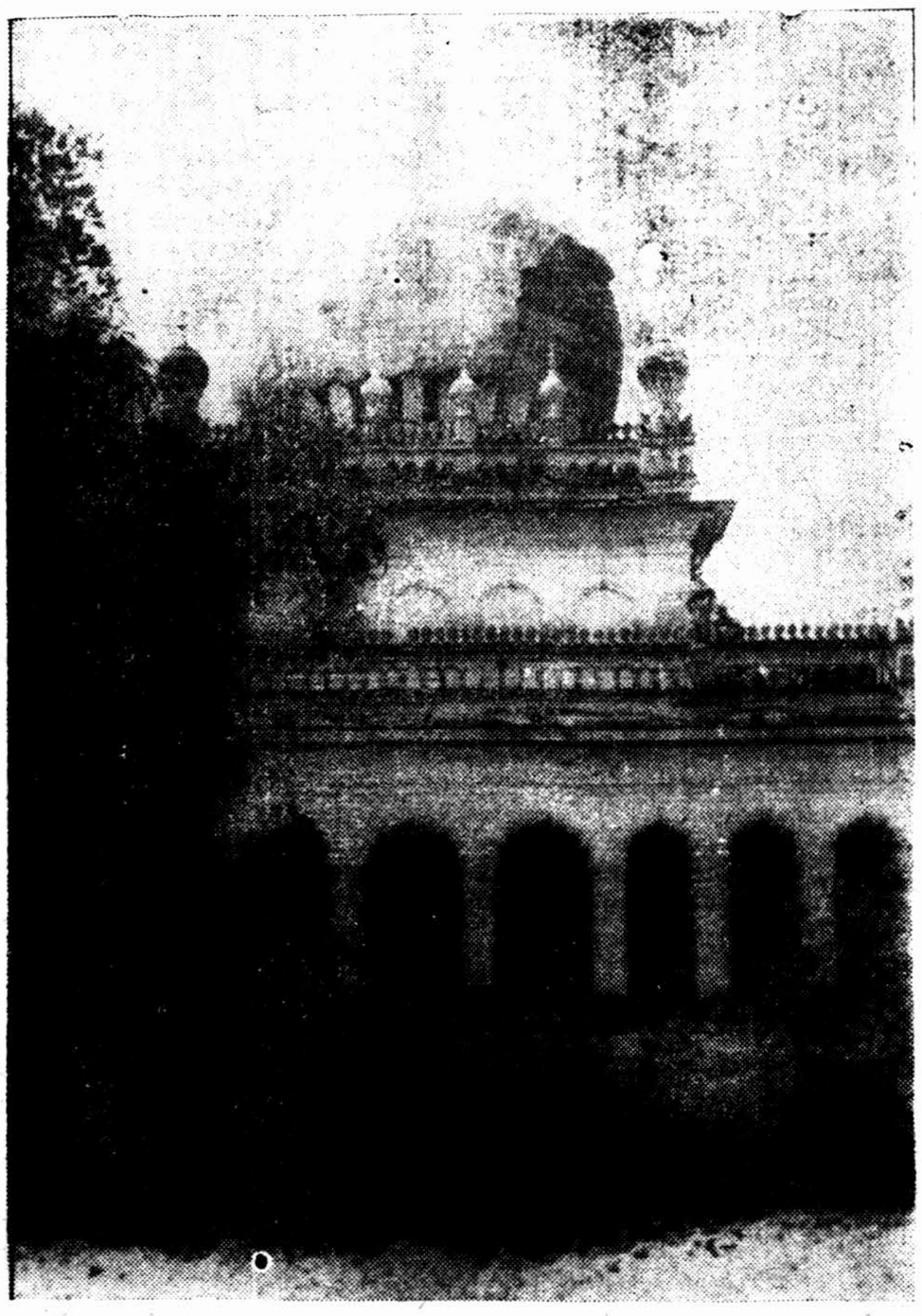
An Eighteenth -



The Mausoleum of Gu lam Ali Khan.

Gulam Ali took with him an escort of five hundred soldiers and six hundred servants, not to mention four big tuskers. He also carried with him costly jewels and clothes as present to the Grand Seignor of Turkey. The embassy cost Tippu Sultan twenty lakhs of rupees.

When he returned five years later, only sixty-eight of his retinue were alive and his effects were valued at about five rupees.....

By N. N.

In that island of 'haunting memories,' Seringapatam, hidden among the trees of an over-grown and ill-tended garden, hardly visited by tourists and rarely remembered even by the city's own inhabitants, is a mausoleum. The mausoleum is neither ornate nor huge and has nothing in particular to invite attention. But still it is important, for it is the only link that Seringapatam has of Mir Gulam Ali Khan' one of Tippu Sultan's most remarkable officers.

Gulam Ali Khan was Tippu's Inspector-General of Forts and Garrisons, Lord of the Admiralty and Ambassador-extraordinary to the court of the "Grand Seignor of Room" (Sultan of Constantinople). And all these duties he performed with complete competence without having control of either of his legs!

A Cripple

Gulam Ali was a rheumatic cripple from his early life and was never able to use his legs at all. In consequence, he always had near him a silver chair with twelve bearers, in which he used to move about. Tippu Sultan and the people of Seringapatam styled him as "Langda Gulam Ali Khan" or "Gulam Ali Khan the Lame," while the British, to whom also this officer was very well-known, called him as "Gulam Ali of the Silver Chair."

One of the most noteworthy achievements of this legless officer was his mission to Turkey. Though tied to his chair and his bearers, he bravely undertook to accomplish it and considering the period in which the journey was undertaken and the countries he visited, one can call it as a very singular adventure.

With Gulam Ali as the leader, the Sultan's embassy to Turkey consisted of three others, Lutif Ali Beg, Sha Nur Ullan and Mohammed Huneef. The embassy, after its business at Constantinople was over, was to proceed to France and negotiate with that country for help against the English.

It was in the year 1785 that Gulam Ali took leave of the Sultan and boarded his ship at Mangalore. His retinue consisted of five hundred best Mysore soldiers and six hundred servants. The conveyance was four ships manned by Indian sailors.

Following the practice of every Oriental court, the Mysore ambassadors carried with them costly jewels and clothes as presents for the Grand Seignor and his ladies. It is also recorded that four big tuskers from the Mysore forests were taken by the ambassadors "all of which, unfortunately for them, died before they reached their destination."

Ship Catches Fire

After fifty days of sailing, the Mysore ships arrived at Basra. With the arrival began Gulam Ali's first misfortune. One of the embassy's ships caught fire while sailing up the Confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. Before any help could be rendered, flames completely destroyed the vessel and the costly silks, shawls and big quantities of provision that were stocked in it.

At Basra, the Mysore ambassadors were accorded a genial welcome by its governor, Saliman Pasha. But the Pasha almost tired out the ambassador's patience by not allowing them to proceed up the river to Baghdad, and thence to Constantinople. Whenever Gulam Ali Khan approached him and begged him leave to go out of the city, he would receive a polite but firm reply to the effect that the Grand Seignor had not yet ordered the Governor of Basra to "cease entertaining the most worthy ambassadors from the great Kingdom of Mysore."

At last, after nearly a month of waiting, the Pasha gave leave. The party travelled up to Bagdad by water. From that town, the land route to Constantinople was followed, Gulam Ali relying upon his twelve bearers and his silver chair for conveyance.

The Interview

The Grand Seignor apparently thought very little of the Mysore ambassadors. He did not see them for six months and when at last he consented to receive them into his presence, this was all that happened:

"The Grand Seignor was seated in a balcony and they made their obeisance from below. To the question, "Are you well?" addressed in a low tone to an officer near him and repeated through a medium of three others before it reached the ambassadors, the customary answer was returned "Praying for your prosperity."

"You have sustained much fatigue?"

Answer: "It is transformed into delight."

The sequel of taking leave instantly succeeded and they departed after performing the Indian "tusleemat" (three low salams, the hand each time touching the ground). After nine months, they had their audience of leave, at which not a one word was uttered and "tusleemat" began and concluded the ceremony." (Wilk's "History of Mysore.")

Other than these two interviews, Gulam Ali had two other interviews with the Vizier of Constantinople. The Mysore ambassador wanted help from Turkey, but the Vizier gave only elusive assurances.

During one of the interviews, Gulam Ali had to answer an awkward question put by the Vizier. Tippu Sultan, it must be admitted, came from a very, very low stock to claim equality with the Sultan of Constantinople and the Vizier hinted it. "Whether Gulam Ali was prepared for such a question is uncertain, but he recited with promptitude and fluency a very plausible genealogy, utterly destitute of truth, which Tippu Sultan, on the return of the embassy, actually ordered to be inserted in his history!"

A 'Social' Success

Though 'politically' a failure, 'socially,' the embassy must have been a great success. We learn that during its stay at Constantinople, the ambassadors were entertained to a great variety of public spectacles and were treated with much courtesy and distinction. In one such display, the five hundred sepoys from Mysore won Turkish admiration by showing their skill in all kinds of Indian military sports.

While the Mysore ambassadors were busy with their Turkish hosts, plague broke out in their camp. On the first day it killed two men. On the second, twenty were dead while on the third more than a hundred had to be buried. Alarmed at the prospect of seeing all his followers, dead, Gulam Ali at once ordered the embassy to leave Constantinople; which it did, but not before five hundred and sixty-five of its members had been buried in the city's cemeteries.

After Constantinople, Gulam Ali's destination was Alexandria, from which place he had orders to proceed to France. Arrived at Alexandria, Gulam Ali was relieved of the greatest anxiety of his life. He feared going to France in his present condition with his men and money reduced to such a great extent. A French traveller from India proceeding to France met him in that city

WHEN MY BOY STARTS CATCHING COLD,
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It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
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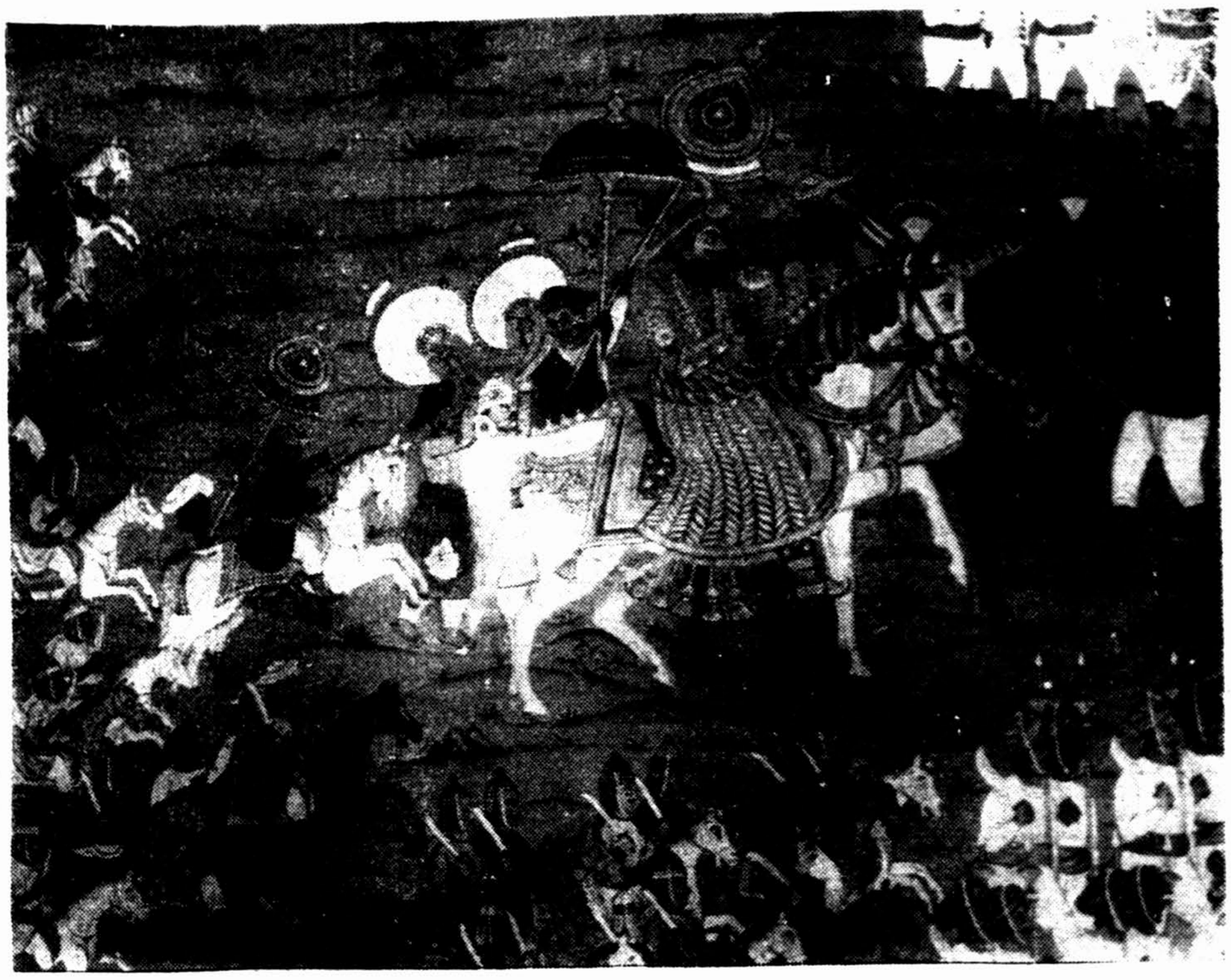
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

-Century Embassy

The Legless (And Luckless) Ambassador Of Tippu Sultan Travels To Turkey



The rider on the white horse immediately behind Tippu Sultan is Gulam Ali Khan. This is only a pictorial representation of the ambassador, as he was never able to ride. (From a Fresco at Seringapatam).

and told him that Tippu Sultan had already dispatched an embassy to France through other persons.

Return Home

On hearing these glad tidings, Gulam Ali decided to return home. The plague was still active in his camp and most of his servants fell victims to it. This made Gulam Ali start earlier than he had intended and hiring Egyptian boats, he and his embassy travelled up the Nile as far as Cairo.

At Cairo, a camel caravan was engaged to take the Mysoreans to Suez. During this journey, Gulam Ali had to be without his silver chair for the first time in his life. Of the twelve faithful bearers he had, only one was remaining, the rest being dead out of plague. So the chair was packed off on a camel and the legless ambassador crossed the desert on a cradle on the back of a camel.

At Suez the embassy took ship to Jedda. From Jedda, the Muslim religious centres of Mecca and Medina were visited.

At Mecca, the tactfulness of Gulam Ali was put to test. The chief of Mecca, scenting good money in the chests of the embassy, suggested to Gulam Ali that the ambassadors were to be his "guests" until they gave him the money, "only as a loan."

The Mysore ambassador was quite prepared for this. Getting back to his quarters, and taking a sheet of Tippu Sultan's official note paper, he wrote in it how the Sultan's army, after defeating every army in India, was proceeding to Arabia in a fleet of 500 ships and attached to it the Sultan's seal. This letter was made to fall into Meccan chief's hands. The next day, the letter had its effect and the Mysore embassy was allowed to go anywhere its leader liked.

Only 68 Return

From Arabia, the embassy got aboard a ship bound for Mangalore, exactly five years after starting from India. And only a portion of a ship was sufficient for it, for out of the 1,100 persons that consisted of it at first, only 68 were alive, the rest lying scattered in the graveyards of various cities of Turkey, Syria, Egypt and Arabia. "The Secretary of the embassy estimated the total expenses of the embassy including the pay of the escort and the value of the ship lost at 20 lacs of rupees and slyly observed that the only value received in return was a "firmaun" from the Sultan of Room (Constantinople) and sixty-five half quires of journal worth at the highest estimation of the two articles, in rarity and in waste paper, about five rupees."

It was a 'hot' welcome that Gulam Ali got when he came back to Seringapatam. The Sultan was wild with rage at the failure of the embassy and immediately dismissing Gulam Ali from his service, placed him under 'house-arrest.' The Sultan's rage at last subsided, but he used to taunt the chief ambassador and his three assistants by calling them as "man-eaters," because "they had returned from Constantinople after eating up their companions."

119,000 AT ONE MATCH

A crowd of 118,730—the biggest ever to attend a League football match in Great Britain—saw Glasgow Rangers beat Celtic at Ibrox Stadium, Glasgow. Thirty thousand people were unable to obtain admission.

Record attendance for a League match in England is 82,905 (Chelsea, v. Arsenal at Stamford Bridge, 1935).

All records for Great Britain were broken in April, 1937, when 149,547 spectators saw the Scotland-England international match at Hampden Park, Glasgow.

"I am doing my best Grandpa, but it is hard to tie a tie in the dark."

SCHOOL BOY HOWLERS

Schoolboy howlers seem to be growing brighter.

A prize for the best howler was recently offered by the University Correspondent and Educational Review. The following are selected:

Distemper is a disease. Dogs and ceilings get it.

Napoleon called England a nation of shoplifters.

Lords and Commons are the places where cricket is played.

Silence is what you don't hear when you listen.

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Our Short Story

Time Has Killed Him

By "THEOPHILUS"

WITHOUT any warning whatsoever, Satish Dutt was wide awake, although at that hour of the night, nobody without ailment would have dared open his eyes. There was no gentle transition between sleep and waking, but, with a sudden thrust, something propelled him upwards from the blue depths of unconsciousness to the bright surface of reality.

What was that something? It must have been fear

It lurked among the dark shadows of the bedroom, crowding in memories on him from every side, like some monstrous beast that licked its lips in eager readiness to deavour his forty-five years of life.

He lay still, as he was, listening. There was no sound from anywhere, nothing to be heard except Ragini's regular breathing and the throb of his own heart, which seemed to shake the whole of the room with its insistent urgency. What had the city doctor said to him the other day? "You would be wise to go slow a bit, take things around you easy. Could you manage that? Your system is breaking down."

Yes, his system was breaking down!

* * * *

The illuminated radium dial of his bedside watch told him that it was four o'clock. Satish Dutt was not accustomed to wake at that hour of the night, for his day began at seven-thirty. That time invariably found him refreshed and ready, eager to resume his neat, regular pattern of his life; to fulfil the orders which the ensuing minutes and hours would present to him at the City office of the Burns. He always succeeded in doing that.

What had then really happened? There was no sound from downstairs, but Mr. Dutt's practical mind told him, that of course, burglars must have got in, as he had heard on journey home in that inter-class compartment from some wayfarer that thirty per cent. of cases under this police station were burgling and housebreaking. Nothing else could possibly have disturbed him.

He got out of his bed, fumbled with his inquiring feet for the slippers, put on his dhuti over the person and tip-toed towards the door.

Ragini stirred uneasily, murmuring half-awake words of enquiry. Then: "You have been dreaming" —she told him.

"Nonsense"—Satish Dutt, whispered. . . "I never do that."

His wife had nearly slipped away again. "That's the worst sort of——dream, understand?" she said and lapsed into oblivion.

He descended the stairs, and systematically searched the house. There was nothing, no explanation of his sudden wakefulness could be found. What, then had happened while he slept? What strange thing had entered his bedroom and waylaid him with terror, making of him, Dutt felt, a creature of ridicule?

* * * *

Back once more in the hall, he stood still listening. There was no sound, but the rythmic beatings of his old wall clock, which marked time steadily and correctly. Mr. Dutt took a few steps forward to consult his early morning conversationalist.

How he liked clocks! They stood for all that was orderly and controlled .... in life. Like himself, Satish Dutt, they were aware of themselves, and of their purposes. They knew no hesitancy, and were never drawn aside on to the uneven paths of deviation.

That they ticked their way towards eternity did not occur to him, for he was not imaginative

The house was alive with some clocks, and in his bedroom, an old and tried alarm talked loudly all night, hiccuping at irregular intervals. It told, his wife said, an endless and rather shady biography, and had about it an air of rickety mischief. It would make a fool of you if it got the chance any day, she was sure.

Decrepit though it was, it kept perfect time, and at seven-thirty each morning never failed to heard a voice calling the maid shatter her husband into consciousness with ghoulish mirth. But she arose earlier, not necessarily to respond to its mirth, but it was her first duty to go into the kitchen, making breakfast for her husband, as the slave of time would leave no stone unturned, if he did not get his food ready by seven-thirty.

* * * *

At one period of their combined existence Ragini has persuaded her husband to purchase a less noisy and more respectable bedside companion; but its refinement had been so pronounced that Satish had been unable to sleep, and the rattle and banging to which he had been accustomed since his wage-earning days had to be speedily reinstated.

Mr. Dutt turned out the light and mounted the stairs. Carefully, because of Ragini, he felt his way across the bedroom and lay down again. In the heavy silence he could feel that it was still there, the "thing" that had caused him to wake. Some enemy was threatening him, waiting for him. What was it? What could it be that was wrong?

Not a wink was possible. At once the huge army of thoughts that are ousted from one's mind by day descended upon him, and as he lay staring up at the ceiling, he could not see giving them unwelcome entertainment.

That boy of his, Bhavesh. What was going to happen to him? He was—how old now? Twenty-five. Yes, twenty-five, that was it, and he was getting nowhere—just now here. Expensive University—always money, money, money and what was the result? Unemployment! What had the boy learned from the scarce opportunities his country could provide him, nothing, absolutely nothing, it seemed, except that his father had no business to wear a morning suit as his office dress, and the railway porters to admire him with salute every morning, as he boarded the train to Calcutta at fifteen-minutes-past-eight!

* * * *

Now, when he was of Bhavesh's age. . . .

Swiftly and vividly, there floated before his eyes a series of pictures. The cottage, among the Bengal jute-fields, where he was born. His father and his one elder brother trudging along the field in what seemed to him the dead hours of the night to return home at midday worn and fatigued, again to start in the afternoon, slow and majestic, and return after dusk, black with mud.

Then the village primary school; a handsome scholarship; and a better school. School, school, school and nothing but school; then in the College in Calcutta the city, amidst the humdrum and the renewed gala of every day, from morning till late at night.

"Ay, he's intelligent, our Satish. Turned twenty-two, and still at books." They talked about him chatting with villagers——his hefty brother and his father too, but they were proud of his brain nonetheless.

Then the accident. Standing with his widowed mother and the brother on the riverside sobbing —all the three—while the last remains of his father were being devoured by the almighty fire around the pier; and then walk home together soothed by the village neighbours, through the dawn that had been so cruelly fouled by death, to the empty cottage, which constantly reminded him that something was missing. This something must have been a big banian, keeping the cottage strong and upright and protected through the roll of seasons around the years. And above all, the terrifying sound of his mother crying.

He had looked after her ever since; and she had died in a fine bed, in a decent room and in the house where he lived now in the town, three miles from his country home. There had been his wife and sister-in-law and a lady doctor to do what was possible to ease her pain; he had seen to that. A weak and ailing person she was, battered and bruised by the brick-bats life had thrown at her.

Then he was ten years in his service with the Burns. He secured it so easily! . . they were dear now-a-days.

Now: "Dad, should you be so haste about going to the city every morning so early?" . . was young son's daily query Ah, well!

There, he'd got thinking about things; sleep would never come to him now. He'd be tired to-morrow, and he had a very heavy day before him. When you were forty-five years old, it did not do without proper rest

Mr. Dutt gave a long and noisy sigh, hoping Ragini would wake and talk to him, tell him that the room about him was the same as ever, that it contained among its black shadows no threat, waiting and watching and biding its time to do him some mortal injury.

He wanted his wife to tell him what was wrong, why it was that he was lying wide-eyed beside her in the dark night, afraid of something he could not define, something that he knew did not even exist: but she did not wake and her gentle, regular breathing continued

* * * *

How effortless it was; as if she did not care whether she took the air from around her or not, as if life were a careless and unimportant thing. Quickly, he closed the door of his mind, shutting out such silly, fanciful notions.

The mystery that held the room in thrall was beginning to get on his nerves, and he felt as a small child feels who knows that the darkness holds more in the arms, than in the vanished light.

All the clocks in the huge house struck five, and he turned restlessly on to his other side. What was he doing awake, when he ought to be storing up energy for each minute of the day that would dawn in less than an hour?

Wide-eyed and alert, he lay and reasoned against that unfamiliar fear that possessed him; a fear to which, although his brain refused all recognition, his heart responded with dull uneven thuds of wondering apprehension. For another half hour he endured its panic, and then; "Nay, I can't, any more of this", he muttered and got out of his bed.

Downstairs, in the unknown intricacy of the kitchen, he foraged around, made himself a cup of tea and took it with him to the drawing room. The October morning was cold, so he wrapped himself up in a shawl, and sat down feeling its gradual warmth.

He heard footsteps at the stairs. It must have been Ragini, his wife, going downstairs. Yes, it was

(Continued On Page 41)

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PROGRESS OF OLYMPIC GAMES IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Fifth Bombay Presidency Olympic Games came to a successful conclusion on Sunday last. It was a great success from every point of view and it has been rightly observed that the last Meet bettered all its predecessors. There are some people who hold the opinion that the Brabourne Stadium is far too big for a meeting of this kind. And the Cooperage is more suitable for the purpose. It may be true from the point of view of a gathering. A crowd that may fill the Cooperage does not fill up even a small portion of the Stadium. Therefore, the attendance there looks small in comparison with the old venue. But there cannot be two opinions as to the greater suitability of the Stadium grounds from the athletic point of view. All those who participated in the Games, including the visitors from Lahore, were full praise about our arrangements. In view of the fact that the next All-India Games will be held in Bombay in 1940, it was doubly necessary that everybody should get used to the Stadium; because that is the only place in Bombay where the All-India Meet can be held with perfection.

BIG LIST OF ENTRIES

From the athletic point of view the meeting was a tremendous success. The number of entries exceeded the tally of 700 and there were as many as 250 competitors on the field. It is true that some of them did not come directly within the purview of the Olympic Games, namely, those who took part in the Children's and Intermediates' events. It has been suggested in certain quarters that it would be better to leave out these items from the Olympic Games in future. Quality, and not quantity, should be the motto of the B.P.O.A. Everybody will agree with this view. And I am sure the B.P.O.A. will be too glad to be relieved of these events. They entail more trouble, and botheration, if I may be allowed to put it that way, than the regular Olympic Games. But the reason why the B.P.O.A. has undertaken this troublesome task is that there is nobody to encourage them. And unless a beginning is made from the bottom, it is impossible to obtain high efficiency later on. The step which the B.P.O.A. has taken is sure to bear wholesome fruit in the near future

TEN RECORDS SMASHED

The B.P.O.A. may well congratulate itself on the splendid show given by the assembled athletes. Two All-India and ten Bombay records were established during the Meet, and one local record was equalled. Barring two or three of these feats, all the rest were claimed by the local athletes. Does it not clearly demonstrate the fact that athletics in Bombay is making steady progress and that is mainly due to the efforts of the B.P.O.A.?

MISS SPRINGALL'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

The two All-India records were claimed by Miss J. A. Springall of England and B. T. Karkera of Bombay in 1500 Metres Cycle Race for women and 3000 Metres Walk for men respectively. Miss Springall covered the distance in 2 minutes and 40 seconds, while Karkera took 16 minutes and 27.2 seconds to reach home. The attractive style and easy gait in which both these performers rode and walked was an object lesson to our rising stars. Even our men cyclists may emulate the example of Miss Springall with profit!

JAMESON'S ACHIEVEMENTS

J. J. Jameson of the Bombay City Police, was of course, the hero of the season. He topped the list in as many as five events, four of them being in the field events. He broke his old record in Pole Vault (10 ft. 3 in.) by 5 inches and nearly equalled the top marks in the others. Next came in order of merit Zahur Ahmed Khan, Salimulla and Somnath of the Government College, Lahore, and R. N. Utchill of Bombay. Zahur Ahmed, while creating two new Bombay records in Putting the Shot and Throwing the Discus, stood second in Throwing the Hammer. He missed his All-India record in putting the shot by more than a foot. Salimulla lowered the previous record for 200 metres and equalled that for 100 metres. And Somnath stood first, second and third in Throwing the Hammer,—the Discus and the Javelin and Putting the Shot respectively. This is a fine record of achievement of which the visitors from Lahore may feel justly proud. Utchil claimed two new local records in the 800 and 1500 metres Runs.

WOMEN FIGHT SHY

Among the women Athletes three stood out prominently and they were Miss B. Griffiths from Kirkee and Miss B. Loveday and Miss F. McNashy from Bombay, Miss Loveday had three wins and three places to her credit, while Miss Griffiths scored two wins and three places. Miss McNashy claimed one win and two places.

While it is admitted that the standard among the men rose high, the same cannot be said about the women. Their number was also small. It must be due to the fact that athletics are not sufficiently encouraged in our schools and colleges. There are a large number of girls taking part in their school and college sports every year. Either they are too diffident about their own prowess or feel too shy to compete in open meets. It is upto the school and college authorities to persuade and encourage them to participate in them. Unless they compete in such meetings, they can never hope to rise. Nor can the local and All-India standards improve if they do not help to do so.

PREPARE FROM NOW

In view of the fact that the next All-India Games will be staged in Bombay, it is upto the local athletes to get busy from now, so that they may put up a worthy show against the visitors. The importance of the event will be heightened by the fact that the team for the next Olympic Games to be held in Finland in 1940, will be selected from those who will shine in the above meeting. Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the B.P.O.A., has undertaken to coach any athlete who may wish to avail himself of his services. Now there are several promising athletes in Bombay who with proper coaching and training may turn out first rate challengers to the All-India leaders. They must place themselves under the able coaching of Mukerjee at once. Prepare from now to uphold the prestige of Bombay against the invaders next year.

THE ENCOURAGING FACTOR

In conclusion I must record my deep disappointment at the poor support given by the public to the institution, named the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association. Since its birth four years ago, it has been doing a tremendous amount of work in the field of athletic and other sports Unfortunately the local sportsmen do not take much interest in this branch of sport. And this makes the task of those who are cultivating this particular field, very difficult and discouraging. However, the Association is making steady progress. The fact that they were able to collect more than six thousand rupees for the purpose of trophies is a sure sign of their increasing popularity. In this respect they owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Allarkhia R. Sonawalla, who donated Rs. 5,000 towards same Let us hope that with an able businessman like Mr. L. R. Tairsee at its head, the B.P.O.A. will be able to put its financial house in order before long.

Mr. C. V. Patel, who has just passed M. D. of the Freiburg University in the first class, had worked in the hospitals of Freiburg, Denzig, Budapest (Hungary), Berlin and other European centres for a period of two and a half years.

Health Problems Solved

C. T. (Bath). I shall very much like to increase my weight. How should I proceed? writes a reader to the "Superman" which replies:

To increase your weight you should practise deep breathing and the morning walk as you suggest and carry out light stretching exercises, but anything of a strenuous nature should be avoided. You should take your meals at regular intervals, eat slowly and above all chew thoroughly. Rest after meals when possible. Drink water freely after or between meals. A course of Vitaepon, which is a body-building preparation, would be of benefit.

Include in your diet fresh fruit, figs, dates, raisins, dried fruits, green and root vegetables, cereals, Shredded Wheat, Hovis bread, milk, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, fat meat and fish, olive oil, honey, malt, Ovaltine. Your breakfast might consist of Shredded Wheat with fresh or dried fruits and cream, eggs, bacon, fish, etc. Hovis bread toasted with butter and honey. Glass of milk.

N. S. (Baghdad). When exercising, I experience an aching of the loin muscles which lasts for several days. Can you suggest a cause for this? writes another reader to the same paper which replies:

The aching experienced in the muscles when exercising may be due to the collection of acid waste products. Before and after exercise give the affected area a good massage with Elliman Athletic Rub. Your diet should consist largely of fruit, salads and vegetables, cereals, brown bread, dairy produce, etc. Starch and sugar should be restricted, including white bread, potatoes, cakes and pastry, jams, preserves and sweets. Avoid all rich food, fried food, twice cooked meat, spices, condiments, pickles, etc Take a daily dose of saline, drink water freely and sip a glass of hot water and lemon juice on rising and retiring.

To render yourself more resistant to colds take a daily cold bath, followed by a brisk friction and after bathing douche the nose with the saline solution, using a teaspoonful of ordinary salt to a pint of warm water. Always take some brisk exercise immediately after bathing.

It should still be possible to increase your height. There are various good courses advertised in "Superman." Try the "Rota" system advertised by Charles Trevor.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11181)

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78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Airy Lighted Office Premises "Kitab Mahal" and "Empire Building," Hornby Road. Rents Rs. 25 to 400. Apply liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (10381C)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted Candidates to Secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by Post. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11280)

374. PATENTS & TRADE MARKS

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CHECK CAUSES OF "INTERNAL DECAY" IN CONGRESS

Mahatma Gandhi On Need To Rescue National Organisation From Corruption

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Commenting on a letter received by him which, amongst other things, draws his attention to the blatant irregularities in Congress elections and the organised impersonation during the recent elections in Bombay, Gandhiji writes in to-day's "Harijan" "OUT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CONGRESS, I SEE NOTHING BUT ANARCHY AND RED RUIN IN FRONT OF THE COUNTRY. SHALL WE FACE THE HARSH TRUTH AT TRIPURI?" he asks.

"INTERNAL DECAY" is the caption of this article, in the course of which Gandhiji draws attention to the increasing indiscipline amongst Congressmen and says: "LET NO CONGRESSMAN BLAME ME FOR THINKING ALOUD. THOUGH I AM NOT IN THE CONGRESS, I HAVE NOT CEASED TO BE OF IT."

ROME'S DECLINE BEGAN LONG BEFORE IT FELL, he says, BUT CONGRESS NEED NOT FALL AT ALL IF CORRUPTION IS HANDLED IN TIME.

Following is the full text of the article:——

"My time and that of co-workers is largely taken up in wading through complaints about corruption among Congressmen. The latest typical letter received is from a Bombay Congressman:

"Tripuri Congress delegates' elections took place last Sunday in Bombay. The voting was to start at 8 a.m. in the morning. I reached Congress house at nearly 8-45 a.m. but to my consternation I found that I had already been impersonated in the short span of 45 minutes. Scores of others had the same experience.

I tried to trace the source, and though (as expected) I could not trace the miscreant I found that this impersonation business was regularly organized and practised on a mass scale as soon as the polling had started. Naturally those who came even half an hour late were disappointed, they having been impersonated meanwhile

Many suggestions have been made to you to abate this nuisance, but in my humble opinion unless we introduce the system of asking the prospective voters to produce their membership cards to be duly stamped by the issuing officers before slips are issued to them, nothing will do the trick.

I think it should be considered a privilege to be the member of the great organization, viz Congress, and hence it should be presumed that every member who values his privilege will take enough care to preserve his membership card; and in view of this the objection that the members might have lost their cards must be ruled out.

It is agreed on all hands that something must be done to check the growth of corruption and practices which may bring discredit to the Congress, and hence I am submitting my suggestion for your consideration.

In this connection it will not be out of place to point out that everywhere in the world wherever there is such a huge organization as congress (The Communist Party of U. S. S. R. or the Nazi Party of Germany) the system of membership cards has been resorted to."

The correspondent's suggestion is quite sound. I should have thought that every voter had to produce an identification card before being allowed to register his vote.

My purpose, however, in reproducing the correspondent's letter is not merely to draw attention to the impersonation in Bombay and the method of dealing with it.

The letter is a pointer. Besides impersonation there is the wholesale tampering with the Congress registers which contain bogus names. These registers have as much value as a box containing counterfeit coins though it is claimed to contain rupees. Strife at Congress elections is becoming a common occurrence.

The indiscipline of Congressmen is on the increase everywhere. Many of them make irresponsible, even violent, speeches.

Many fail to carry out instructions. Bihar is a notable example. Kisans of Bihar are supposed to be Congressmen. Their leaders are congressmen. Bihar misisters live in perpetual dread of kisan risings and kisan marches. Only two days ago I had a wire from Khandesh of a contemplated march to the collector's bungalow by kisans headed by a wellknown Congress worker. Such instance can rely implicitly.

Rome's decline began long before it fell. The Congress, which has been nursed for over fifty years by the best brains of the country, will not fall the moment it has begun to decay. It need not fall at all, if the curruption is handled in time.

In my opinion the greatest work before the Congress will be to deal with this fourfold process of decay. We are yet far from our goal. We shall be no nearer it, if we are not sure of our means and their meaning and implications. When the real time comes we shall be found wanting.

If I was called upon to lead, say, an army of civil resisters, I should be unable to shoulder the burden. This is a big admission to make. But I should be guilty of cowardice, and worse, if I did not make it.

Though there is non-violence enough among the masses, there is not enough among those who have to organize the masses. Even as a banker cannot run a bank, if he has nothing in his chest, so can a general not lead a battle, if he has no soldiers on whom he can rely implicity.

WILL TRIPURI GIVE THE LEAD?

Let no Congressman blame me for thinking aloud. Though I am not in the Congress, I have not ceased to be of it. Congressmen still expect me to give the call when in my opinion the time for action has come. What is more, if God so wills it. I feel I have enough strength and energy in me to lead a battle much more strenuous than any I have fought. But there are Saharas in the way. I have mentioned one which Congressmen can see, touch and handle. The Congress would not be harmed by my having lifted the curtain and exposing our ugliness to the public gaze. It would be harmed if knowing the truth I hid it from the public.

Out of the present condition of the Congress I see nothing but anarchy and red ruin in front of the country. Shall we face the harsh truth at Tripuri?

"Supreme Indifference Of Govt. Of India"

Shantidas Askuran Severely Criticises 18d. Ratio

Fervent Plea For Country's Economic Advancement By Industrialisation

ELDERS PASS INCOME-TAX BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, January 28.

The debate on the Income-tax Bill which was passed by the Council of State to-day took a lively turn with the speech of Mr. Shantidas Askuran. "The first aim of Government should be to see the wealth increase in the country," said the Bombay Member. "Is there any other country in the world," he asked, "which has committed the folly of keeping its currency at a rate higher than pre-war rates?

EUROPEAN DICTATORS OUTDONE

"Even Dictators of Europe," he continued, "cannot excel in the way in which the Government of India has shown supreme indifference to the public need and public opinion in this matter."

The Speaker put forward a fervent plea for economic advancement of the country through the wise policy of industrialisation, and said "The real cause of diffidence of the Indian investor is to be found on the one hand in the kind of burdens which are being increasingly imposed on Indian enterprise, in a variety of ways, and on the other in the fact that British capitalist interests were enjoying special privileges showered on them by the Government of India and safeguarded by an Act of Parliament."

A thoughtful speech was also made by the Maharaja of Darbhang, who contrasted the provisions of the Bill with the English Law.

A SMART REPARTEE

Sir A. P. Patro used the occasion to twit Congress Governments in Provinces for "headlong legislation to promote party programme", but he got a quick retort from Mr. Ramdas Pantalu who amidst laughter said the Madras knight had "obvious reasons" for being bitter against the Congress. Mr. Ramdas Pantalu said the policy of provincial Governments was industrialisation on the one hand and agrarian relief on the other by raising the purchasing power of the masses

GOVERNMENT WINS

A Division, won by the Government marked the closing stage of the detailed debate on the Income Tax Bill to-dav.

The amendment was moved by Mr Ramdas Pantulu. who sought to delete a proviso in clause 59 of the Bill which gave the Central Government the power to appoint as an accountant-member of the Appellate Tribunal any person not possessing the requisite qualifications, if it was satisfied that he had qualifications and had adequate experience of a character which rendered him suitable for appointment to the tribunal Mr. Pantulu said that this provision had caused serious misgivings in the minds of associations of accountants and auditors that this would be to the detriment of such qualified persons. The amendment was supported by Messrs P. N. Sapru and Hosein Imam.

Sir James Grigg opposing explained the origin of the proviso and disclaimed any intention to "pack" the Tribunal. He assured the House that the proviso would neither be misused or abused.

The amendment was pressed to a division by the opposition and lost by 26 votes to 10

The House thereafter concluded the second reading of the Bill

The Council of State resumed the second reading of the Income-Tax Bill this morning and took up the discussion of the clause five, which was allowed to stand over yesterday. The view expressed by the Chair was that the Governor-General's sanction to the moving of any amendment to this clause was not necessary. Sir James Grigg concurred with this view and Mr. Parker was allowed to move his amendment.

INVESTING COMPANIES

Mr. Parker explained that the object of his amendment was to exclude from the definition of a resident company certain non-resident companies which may become resident by the operation of the clause as it stood at present. The type of the company he had particularly in mind was the non-resident investment company. As an example he cited a company in the United Kingdom which specialised in Indian and Colonial investments and which by reason of holding a large number of Indian Securities in one particular year received more than fifty per cent of its income from dividends of those securities. The company would be deemed to be resident in British India in that year although it would have no connection with British India except through the medium of the London Stock Exchange

Then again a case could be found in which a company would offset its world loss against profits made in India. In that case the company would not be liable to any tax but would be entitled to carry forward the remainder of world losses against future assessments on profits made in India during the succeeding six years. Mr. Parker reminded the House that the whole definition in the Bill was based upon the recommendations of the Macmillan Commission, on Income-Tax in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Parker held that his amendment really proposed to put in order what was an oversight in settling the original definition.

GRIGG UNABLE TO ACCEPT

Sir James Grigg admitted that there was considerable force in the arguments of Mr. Parker. He, however, regretted that he was unable to accept the amendment as he was in honour bound to keep to the compromise reached between himself and the Party leaders of the Legislative Assembly. The only course, therefore, was that he must be assured on behalf of the Leaders of the Parties in the Assembly that they had no objection to the amendment.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu on behalf

(Continued on page 37.)

"Buying Co-operation At A Price"

Hertzog's Emphatic "No" To Racial Purity Intellectuals

CAPETOWN, January 28.

Under no circumstances will I give an assurance that I will lend my support in politics to the people who are not prepared to recognise and accept the principle of complete identity and equal treatment of both Afrikaans and English-speaking sections."

General Hertzog made this emphatic statement to "Reuter," when he "completely" rejected the suggested basis of racial purity proferred by his son, Doctor Albert Hertzog and a group of young intellectuals.

The Union Premier emphasised that he was not prepared to buy co-operation at a price, which would doom both Afrikaans and the English-speaking sections to endless division and strife in future.—Reuter.

LUTZE COMPLIMENTED

Brauchitsch Addresses Storm Troopers

BERLIN, Jan. 28.

Nearly all the Army Generals were present, when General Brauchitsch addressed the Storm Troop Group leaders, last night.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" reveals, adding that General Brauchistch explained that he had proposed to Herr Hitler in October last, close co-operation between the Army and the Storm Troopers, and "the Fuehrer had given him sanction for negotiations with the leader of the Storm Troops, Herr Lutze."

Later 20,000 Storm Troopers marched before General Brauchitsch who complimented Herr Lutze on their bearing and discipline.—Reuter.

REFUGEES CONCENTRATE ON FRONTIER

French Government Send Supplies: Franco Notified

London, Jan. 28.

It is stated in London, that a majority of Spanish refugees, who fled before Gen. Franco's advance in Catalonia, are now concentrated away from the roads and railways on the Spanish side of the frontier.

Food and other stores are being sent across the frontier by the French Government, in collaboration with the International Commission for child refugees.

Gen. Franco has been notified of the position of the refugees.—Reuter

GLOBE TROTTER FROM EAST AFRICA

HISSAR, (By Mail).

Mr. Safa Ali, a globe trotter, from East Africa arrived here this morning from Rajputana. Mr. Ali started on the push bike from Mombasa (East Africa) in April 1931, and after visiting Central Africa, Egypt, European Continent, Japan, China, Siam, Burma, Ceylon and other parts of Asia, reached India early in 1938.

During this period of 8 years, he has travelled about 70,000 miles.

At Hissar, he saw some relief works, and then left for Delhi 'en route' to Bombay where he will catch the steamer for East Africa.—A P

PROTEST AGAINST NEW COUNTRY CRAFT RULE

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Kattiya Bazar, to protest against the new rule regarding country craft.

London: In the F. A. Cup first round replay, Buckie Thistle beat Mithsdale (5/2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES AND MEN'S DOUBLES

Mrs. Vestaolt Beat Hopman; Turnbull And Long Beaten By Bromwich And Quist

MELBOURNE, Jan. 28.

In the Australian Lawn Tennis Championships in the finals of women singles Mrs. Vestaolt beat Hopman, (6/1 and 6/2).

In the men's Doubles, Bromwich and Quist beat D. P. Turnbull and C. F. Long, the scores being 6/4, 7/5 and 6/2.—Reuter

WORLD TITLE FIGHT AT NEW YORK

Joe Louis To Meet Tony Galento On June 29

NEW YORK, Jan. 28

The New York "Daily Mirror" says that Joe Louis will meet Tony Galento in a World Title Fight at New York on January 29.—Reuter

M.C.C. TOURISTS AT JOHANNESBURG

Home Team Make 304 As Against Visitors' 290 For 4

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27.

In a three-day match between Combined Transvaal and the M. C. C. the former in their first innings scored 230 for 6 wickets at the close of play.

Mitchell, who batted in forceful style, cutting and driving, for 208 minutes scored 83. Viljoen scored 76 in a stolid innings lasting 191 minutes, in which he hit six fours. —Reuter.

SATURDAY'S PLAY

JOHANNESBURG, January 28.

At close of play in the second day's play in the match between the M.C.C. and Combined Transvaal, the latter concluded their first innings for 304 (Goddard four 71, Perks two 74, Farnes two 86, Verity one 63.)

The M.C.C. in their first innings had made 290 for 4, (Hutton 148, Gibb 40, Yardley 0, Hammond 79. —Reuter.

PEACE APPEAL NOT OFFICIAL?

BERLIN, Jan. 28.

The appeal for peace by British personalities (mentioned yesterday evening) did not appear in the Press here.

Both the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry have studied the text, but refuse to comment.

The attitude appears to be that the appeal is not signed by any statesman in official Govenment capacity, and therefore cannot be taken as the British official attitude.—Reuter.

Thomas Inskip To Quit Defence Dept.

LONDON: JAN. 27.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAS FINALLY DECIDED UPON CARRYING OUT CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

It is learnt that Sir Thomas Inskip will become the Dominions Secretary and will be succeeded as the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence by Lord Chatfield.

It is also likely that Mr. Morrison will leave the Ministry of Agriculture to take up another post in the Cabinet. It is believed that the choice of Mr. Morrison's successor will come as a great surprise.—Reuter.

"STRONGER BRITAIN IS BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE"

Sir John Simon's Speech

LONDON, Jan 27

Britain will miss no opportunity of bringing in some measure an agreed general disarmament. but in the meantime a stronger Britain is the best guarantee of the peace, declared Sir John Simon speaking at Durham

Britain's greatest opportunity, to-day, was as a mediating power, which was a role she sought to fulfil. In assessing Britain's position in the world there were other important factors, besides our formidable gunpower, such as financial strength and her position as the most powerful member of the British commonwealth.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S BID FOR AIR SUPREMACY

Eight Firms Producing Air-Craft: Sir Kingsley Opens New Factory At Reading

LONDON Jan. 27.

Sir Kingsley Wood opening the new aircraft factory at Reading said he had good reason for believing that the monthly rates of production of aircraft which doubled last year will be trebled in 1939.

The Air Minister looked forward to a record twelve months, both in the rate and quality of the machines produced. Sir Kingsley Wood also mentioned that eight firms were now engaged in the production of considerable numbers of wooden or composite aircraft. He referred to the new system of classification of civil air-guard members announced to-day, which will include a class in which those between the ages of 18 and 30 might be eligible as service pilots in case of war and provides for additional training for selected volunteers.—Reuter.

Major-Gen. Wemyss Appointed As Director Of Mobilisation

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Major-General H. C. B. Wemyss has been appointed the Director of Mobilisation, War Office. The appointment which marks a further step in Mr. Hore Belisha's scheme for the simplification of War Office duties arises out of a decision to sub-divide the divers and increasingly heavy functions of the directorate of recruiting and organisation, which hitherto included the responsibility for mobilisation.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES TO BRITISH MONETARY SYSTEM

"It Can Stand Strain Of All Developments"

MR. MCKENNA'S SPEECH AT MIDLAND BANK ANNUAL

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Speaking at to-day's annual meeting of the Midland Bank, Mr Reginald McKenna, Chairman, said that the British monetary system and practice were fitted to cope with great demands imposed by national necessities., Britain was far stronger than ever before to face any possibilities of financial disturbance that might arise from developments abroad. Financial authorities were now better equipped for management of currency in which they had acquired by experience a rising standard of skill. Under the guiding hand of the Treasury, a high degree of co-ordination was being attained between major elements in the monetary system—The Bank of England and the Commercial Banks.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Mr McKenna continued, Business outlook is still overshadowed by international anxieties, but just as we have experienced sudden turns for the worse in foreign affairs, so we may yet experience an equally sudden change for the better. If this should happily take place there would be little doubt as to the probability of a marked recovery in business during the coming year. Even as things are, I think, we may reasonably look for some modest improvement.

"In external trade, the Anglo-American agreement and arrangements associated with it mark a big forward move in the direction of a large volume of free interchange of goods over a greater part of the world. In domestic trade, we are probably far from having felt the full effect of the rearmament programme in stimulating output and employment."

FINANCING REARMAMENT

Discussing the financing of the rearmament programme, Mr. McKenna said that the choice lay between additional taxation and borrowing or something, of each. Additional expenditure by Government ought, if possible, to be so financed as to bring into productive activity men and women now out of employment. Taxation would not help in this respect. Borrowing, on the other hand, under existing conditions, would stimulate employment and as the demand for labour grew, industrialists would be forced ultimately to draw from the pool of the unemployed.

A limit to this policy would obviously be reached when all labour employable at a profit at the current rate of wages, was fully engaged. But Mr. McKenna gave it as his opinion that they were a long way from that condition at the present time if it should become clear, added Mr. McKenna, "that rearmament is causing a true inflation as indicated by over-employment and an all-round rise in costs, it will, I think be undeniable that restrictive measures will have to become a matter of urgent but I see no sign of a near approach to that condition."—B.O.W.

Eminent British Leaders' Moving Appeal To Germans

Need For Maintaining Rule Of Law In Relations Of States Emphasised

LONDON: JAN. 27.

An appeal to the leaders and the people of Germany to "JOIN IN A SUPREME EFFORT TO LAY THE SPECTRE OF WAR," was made by 18 famous men from all walks of British public life in a broadcast to Germany to-night by the B. B. C. in German.

The signatories include: Lord Willingdon, Lord Derby, Mr. Montague, Mr. John Masefield, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Horder, Lord MacMillan, Lord Stamp, Lord Burghrey and Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The statement says: "We appeal above all to the leaders and the people of the Great German Reich at this moment of power and influence in their history to use the great gifts, by which they have for centuries, enriched our common heritage in all fields of human knowledge and activity and join us in a supreme effort to lay the spectre of war and enmity between nations and in a spirit of free and willing co-operation, by which alone their need and ours can be satisfied, so that we may not only preserve civilisation, but hand it down to our children enhanced by our experience."

The appeal says that a spirit of uneasiness broods over the world and men and women of every country are uncertain as to what the next weeks and months may bring. They see huge armaments piling up on every side and realise only too vividly that war will bring death and destruction to countless homes, irrespective of age or sex.

The civilisation is threatened by the greatest catastrophe in history. It is time that, if we are not to be too late, that men of goodwill, who value the fruits of civilisation, who have no hatred or a spirit of revenge and desire in all sincerity to live in friendship with fellow-men of every country, should speak across the Frontiers to those who feel as they do, in order that they may co-operate to prevent a supreme catastrophe and break down artificial barriers of hatred, by which we are in danger of being divided.

We, in Britain, have no desire to dictate to others. While we are resolutely determined to maintain our own liberty, we stand for peace, equality and justice for all. The rule of law in the relations of States is the only basis on which civilisation can be preserved. We recognise that no civilisation, if it is to survive can be static, but no nation will find a lasting solution of its problems save in a spirit of co-operation with others.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

While no special inquiry on the subject was made by Britain, Italian authorities have informed the Government that the reasons for calling up the 1901 class were "administrative and not political."

ALL RUSH TO CHILE'S RESCUE

Premier On Scene With Plan For Reconstruction

SANTIAGO, Jan. 28

The South American countries and the United States are rallying to the assistance of Chile.

Two trains are coming from Argentina with food and drugs and the United States are sending two aeroplanes from Pannama with serum.

Colombia is collecting funds by holding a "Chile Day", while Costa Rica has declared three days' national mourning.

In Argentina, Buenos Aires and Mendosa have subscribed £15,000.

Japan has offered to send foodstuffs.

The Premier, Senor Aguirre, who reached Valparaiso, paid a warm tribute to the discipline and co-operation of the people, and announced that he had prepared a plan of national reconstruction, with a system of obligatory labour to help and co-ordinate the public services.

He said that he had thought that the reports of the damage were exaggerated, but now he realised that, apart from the loss of thousands of lives, a loss of milliards of pesos had been caused.

Meanwhile, the whole Chilean Press warmly praises the part played by the cruisers "Exeter" and "Ajax", in the rescue operations.—Reuter.

Fascists' Aspirations

"Italy Will Never Tolerate Tunis Being In Possession Of France"

MUNICH, Jan. 28.

Addressing an audience of 9,000 the Italian Minister Signor Farinacci backed Germany's colonial claims as "just and urgent."

Turning to Italy's colonial aspirations Signor Farinacci declared that Italy would never tolerate Tunis being in the possession of a country which threatens South Italy.

"Jibuti in the hands of the French is just like Hamburg in the hands of a foreign nation."—Reuter.

Intensive Bombing And Propaganda

PERPIGNAN, January 27.

While Nationalist war planes carried out intensive bombing on towns between Barcelona and the Frontier including Grenollers Cardedeu, another squadron dropped 400,000 leaflets into Madrid informing the people of the capture of Barcelona. Eleven thousand rockets were sent up by Nationalists outside Madrid in celebration of the victory, which was proclaimed by loud speakers from their trenches.—Reuter.

LADY HAILEY DANGEROUSLY ILL

LONDON, Jan. 28

Lady Hailey is dangerously ill with pneumonia, following a severe heart attack.—Reuter

FRANCE'S THREEAT

Will Occupy Spanish Morocco, If Italian Troops Don't Withdraw

PARIS, Jan. 28.

If General Franco succeeds in conquering all Spain and the Italians fail to retire then M. Daladier's speech in the Chamber on Thursday means that France cannot remain indifferent, it is authoritatively stated. France would have to consider security measures.

The nature of these measures is not explicitly stated, but it was suggested that it might be the question of occupying Minorca or the Spanish Morocco. The idea of a neutral zone for refugees near the French frontier was never seriously entertained as the impracticability of it was clearly realised.—Reuter.

FALL OF BARCELONA OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

Bitter Fighting Continues On Catalan Sectors

MADRID, Jan. 28.

The fall of Barcelona is admitted for the first time in an Official News Bulletin, which states "The Government carried out the evacuation of the town which was threatened with total encirclement, and its 2,000,000 inhabitants, a majority of whom are elderly persons and women and children.

The Bulletin continues: "Bitter fighting is continuing on all Catalan sectors, most intense being in the neighbourhood of Solsona, Manresa, Sabadell and Masnou.

BARCELONA RETURNING TO NORMAL

Barcelona, is the food problem has been satisfactorily solved.

The city is returning to normal. —Reuter.

MAKING SPAIN SAFE FOR SPANIARDS

MADRID, Jan. 27.

Gen. Casado, second-in-command of the Republican forces on the Madrid front, has issued a defiant statement declaring: "War will last as long as it is necessary to make Spain safe for Spaniards." The statement adds: "While the invaders are announcing peace we see rapidly approaching a great universal tragedy, in which we will take part without losing faith."—Reuter.

Republican Fleet Concentrated On Gerona Coast

PERTIGNAN, Jan. 28.

The Republican fleet is concentrated at Rosas on the Gerona Coast, according to reports reaching here.—Reuter.

Child Refugees In Spain

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 28.

The international commission for the assistance of child refugees in Spain is making preparations to help a vast army of women and children. It is expected that the French Frontier Commission will be establishing canteens within the Spanish Frontier to provide meals for the refugees.—Reuter.

100 Killed By Franco 'Planes

PARIS, Jan. 28.

More than a hundred were killed when nationalist 'planes bombed the refugee-packed town of Gro[illegible]ers at night according to th[illegible] correspondent in Figueras.—Reuter.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF FASCIST AGGRESSION

Children Begging For Bread; Mothers Searching For Their Lost Children

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 27.

Scenes of indescribable confusion were witnessed in Figueras were officials are trying to find departments and Ministers are hunting for their colleagues. Sobbing mothers are frantically searching for their lost children and children are begging for breads piteously.

The refugees lack shelter in bitter cold. The authorities are making valiant efforts to reorganise and are preventing disorderly exodus into France.—Reuter.

Gayda Discusses French & British Reactions To Fall Of Barcelona

ROME, Jan. 28.

"The basis of the French assistance to Spanish Reds was a secret treaty by which Spain was to assure a quick passage of French North-African troops when required," says Signor Gayda writing in the "Gironale D'Italia."

He adds, "All that has now finished and the hour for the new regime has struck. Continuation of the war is a criminal obstinacy and speculating on the possibility of international complications." Discussing Barcelona's fall, Signor Gayda asserts that Britain is perplexed. France is furiously disappointed the Soviet "grim but inane". Signor Gayda claims that all other countries are relieved.—Reuter.

British Ambassador Leaves Barcelona

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 27.

Cruiser "Devonshire" arrived at Portvendre with Mr. Stevenson, British Minister in Spain and members of the staff of the British embassy at Barcelona.—Reuter.

Czechoslovakia Recognises Franco's Govt.

PRAGUE, Jan. 27.

Czechoslovakia has given "de jure' recognition to General Franco's Government.—Reuter.

Jap. War Lords Jubilant Over Fall Of Barcelona

TOKYO, Jan. 28.

Marshal Prince Kanin, Chief of the Imperial General Staff has cabled to General Franco congratulations on the capture of Barcelona.

General Itagaki, War Minister, has cabled to Signor Mussolini expressing pleasure at the fall of Barcelona "from the point of view of joint defence against Comintern".—Reuter.

Plenty Of War Material Falls In Hands Of Rebels

SALAMANCA, Jan. 28.

To-night's communique mentioning the capture of "fabulous quantities" of war material during the past few days' advance says that within Barcelona itself artillery parks and other depots and factories are so filled with munitions that the whole town is a huge arsenal.—Reuter.

Nationalists Embark At Portbou Near French

PARIS, Jan. 28.

The Nationalists are reported to have embarked from trawlers at Portbou, the nearest Spanish town to the French Frontier, and in Republican Territory, according to a Perpignan message.—Reuter.

Hitler Congratulates Franco

BERLIN, Jan. 27.

Herr Hitler has telegraphed the following to General Franco:

"Hearty congratulations on the glorious success of the Nationalist Spanish army won under your leadership With the liberation of Barcelona, I confidently hope that a rapid and victorious end of the war will bring peace to the Spanish Nation."—Reuter.

ANTI-FRANCO DEMONSTRATION IN BURGOS

GIBRALTAR Jan. 20.

While at Burgos a Government agency was giving an "At Home" to celebrate the capture of Barcelona, a large and hostile crowd gathered outside shouting anti-Franco slogans.

The police were forced to make a baton charge to clear the street. The whole of the special constabulary has now been called out to assist the police in maintaining order.—Reuter.

SPANISH MILITARY REFUGEE PROBLEM

To Be Considered By French Ministry

PARIS Jan. 27.

The flood of Spanish refugees including Republican troops crossing the frontier will be considered by the Council Ministers tomorrow

It is declared that military refugees might number 2,00,000 creating an extremely grave problem, as it is considered impossible to send military refugees back to Spain without assurances from General Franco that such return will be without penalties.—Reuter.

MORE NATIONALIST VICTORIES

BURGOS, Jan. 28.

The Nationalists have taken the entire coastline between the cities of Arenysdelmar and Barcelona. Their inland position is outside Granollers, all towns in the triangle formed by Granollers, Badalona and Mataro having fallen. Troops, which occupied Barcelona are now moving to the front, their place in the city being taken by the police.—Reuter.

DEATH OF ASSAM'S FORMER GOVERNOR

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The death has occurred of Sir Laurie Hammond.—Reuter.

(Sir Laurie was member of the Executive Council Bihar and Orissa, between 1925-27 and Governor of Assam between 1927-32. He has published two works: the "Indian Election Petitions" (3 Vols) and the Indian Candidate and Returning Officer.)

CENSUS OF GOLD ARTICLES

Legal Powers To Force Owners To Sell To Govt.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.

The Ministry for Finance is seeking legal powers to take a census of all gold articles preparatory to compelling owners to sell to the Government in case of necessity.—Reuter.

Palestine Conference In St. Jame's Hall

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Saint Jame's Palace will be the venue of the Palestine Conference. —Reuter.

HUGE INCREASE IN TAXATION

Tea, Extra Profit And Dinners To Pay For Japan's Military Molloch

TOKIO, Jan. 28

The Ministry of Finance has drawn up a programme of increased taxation aiming at a new revenue of 200,000,000 yen, which will be appropriated as military expenses in China.

Among the levies will be an extra Profit Tax of 80,000,000 yen and increased commodity taxes of 60,000,000, while there will be new taxes on coffee, tea, fruit, etcetra.

A tax on expensive dinners served in restaurants and on building costs above a specified sum, is among other measures devised, while the Sugar Excise Duty has been increased by 10,000,000 yen.—Reuter

JAPAN TO AID OF SUFFERING CHILE

Ban On Currency Remittances Lifted

TOKIO, Jan. 28

The Finance Ministry has lifted the ban on currency remittances abroad, to enable public contributions to the earthquake relief in Chile, which was one of the first South American Countries to send help to Japan in 1923 earthquake.

A total of £1,100 has hitherto been subscribed and the Japanese Red Cross has contributed 1,500 yen.—Reuter

BRITAIN'S NEW BATTLESHIP

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Including the many smaller craft now being built, ships for the British Navy will be completed this year at the rate of more than one a week, declares Earl Stanhope writing in "Home and the Empire." He says that in many respects the scale of Naval expansions above being undertaken is unprecedented in our peacetime history. The important ships now being built and projected include seven battl ships, 21 cruisers, 29 destroyers, 15 submarines and five aircraft carriers. When His Majesty launches the new battleship "King George V" at Tyneside on January 21, it will be the first time a battleship is launched in Britain for thirteen years.

Great Britain to-day has fifteen battleships, Japan nine, France seven, Germany five, and Italy four. Four new battleships will be launched this year.—Reuter.

BR. CABINET MEETING

LONDON, January 27.

The Prime Minister presided over a Cabinet Committee at Downing Street, at which it is understood the question of Palestine was considered. Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Zetland and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald were also among those present.—Reuter.

More 'Planes For U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

President Roosevelt has asked the Congress for an immediate appropriation of fifty million dollars to be spent largely for new aeroplanes in connection with the Administration's national defence programme. Today's request for aircorps amounted to 46,442,000 dollars by which the Administration of the State would obtain 565 new fighting planes.—Reuter

"WE ARE SAFE" SAYS SENOR NEGRIN

Republic Would Not Collapse Because Barcelons Has Fallen

GERONA, January 28.

"Although Spain is passing through a very difficult phase of the war, the enemy's hopes that the Republic would collapse with the fall of Barcelona are once more destined to be belied", declared Senor Negrin in an address to the Spanish people according to a Spanish Press Agency despatch.

In the present offensive because of the realisation that world opinion had now recognised that non-intervention had become an accomplice of the invading nations, that Spain while defending her own independence was also defending the peace of the world. So it became necessary by the end of January to give the world the impression that Spain was no longer in a position to carry on the struggle.

Maintaining that they were still able effectively to face the invaders, Senor Negrin added that despite the blockade, army units were brought from the Centre of Spain and difficulties regarding war materials were being overcome. Supplies had arrived in time and the Republic now had soldiers with ample war material and infinite courage. "When I could not give you hope, I said nothing; to-day I can categorically assure you that we are safe."—Reuter

BRITISH COTTON TRADE WANTS SUBSIDY

Deputation To Wait On Prime Minister

LONDON, January 27.

Over two-thirds of the Cotton Bill, according to an announcement by Mr. Nae Smith, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organizations in Manchester, at luncheon to the Lancashire members of the House of Commons. He added that replies from firms, who responded to the appeal, showed clearly that a substantial majority in each section of the industry wanted the Bill on the lines of the Joint Committee's proposal as soon as possible.

MANCHESTER DEPUTATION

At Manchester a meeting of sixty local authorities and Development Committees of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire passed a resolution calling for a Government subsidy for the export trade sufficient to enable the Lancashire industries, especially the cotton trade, to compete in world markets on terms at least as favourable as those of the export trade of other countries. The resolution also urged that in view of the deplorable state of the trade in Lancashire, Government should immediately thoroughly revise existing trade agreements and adopt new methods in the negotiation of future trade agreements. A committee has been appointed to arrange a deputation to interview the Premier and other members of the Government at an early date.—Reuter.

Mussolini Appoints Gambara Divisional General

ROME, Jan 28.

Signor Mussolini has personally telegraphed to General Gambara, Commanding Italian legionaries in Spain, appointing him a Divisional General.—Reuter.

Police Seize Chowk To Prevent Holding Of Meeting

Arrest Of Dictators And 20 Boys For Uttering "Inquilab Zindabad"

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 28.

To-day, also a public meeting was announced to be held at 5 in the evening. The Agency mounted police, numbering about 60, came at Azad Chowk, at 4 p.m., and surrounded the "Chabutra". As nobody could climb on that, some policemen patroling in the Chowk and public road and State police numbering 15 took possession of the Gandhi Chowk, to prevent the meeting taking place. All policemen had canes in their possession. Despite all these efforts about 300 ladies assembled in Azad Chowk, and sang National songs.

The "15th Dictator", Sjt. Kantilal Hathi, while he was coming to the Chowk was arrested. Then came the "16th Dictator", Sjt. Becharlal Jesani. He also was arrested, and as the "17th Dictator" the name of Sjt. Jayantilal Jethalal Desai was mentioned. Besides about 20 boys were arrested for uttering "Inquilab Zindabad". It is reported Sjts. Hathi and Jasani were taken to jail, while others in motor-car, and they will be released in a jungle. Police left the meeting place at 8 p.m.

Magistrate, Sjt. Sanbhagyachand Doshi, and Sjt. Valerawala were in Lakhajiraj Memorial Hall. To-day, the whole day the Agency police were found at every State police Chowki. It reported from Monday picketing on Darbargadh will begin.

MISCHIEF OF "AGITATORS" AIDED BY "OUTSIDERS"

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Jan. 28.

To-day an Extraordianry State Gazette Notification, dated 27th January (and numbered 72) has been issued under the signature of the Thakore Saheb wherein he has tried to defend the attitude taken up by the State in the incidents of the past four months. He finds fault with the local "agitators," who, aided by "outsiders" had succeeded in "preventing working of State machinery".

"SAMACHAR" COPIES WITHHELD FROM CUSTOMERS

13 Persons In Jail At Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 28.

Yesterday evening 16 persons were arrested, out of whom Vajubhai Shukla, Vithaldas Bodani and a mill Kamdas, Rupshi Tida, only were kept in jail. Others were released. In all there are 13 now in jail.

To-day when the "Bombay Samachar" arrived in the 'plane, the aeroplane driver was instructed by the authorities not to deliver it. So "Samachar" was not available for distribution to customers.

Under the Thakore Saheb's signature, an order was issued that owing to present agitation, as long as the Criminal Procedure Code Section 144 is in force offences under Indian Penal Code Section 188 shall be considered cognizable.

It is reported the Agency also has banned newspapers which the State has banned. It also reported that the Agency will promulgate Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Councillor Maneklal Patel has left Rajkot.

Rajkot Determined To Vindicate Self-Respect

RAJKOT, Jan. 28.

The Rajkot Praja Parishad, in the course of a statement, says that as a result of breach of settlement by the State, the people have resumed the Satyagraha movement to vindicate their self-respect.

This fight, says the Parishad, is going to be grim for the people of Rajkot and Kathiawar. The Parishad is confident that all its programmes will be carried out with overwhelming vigour and in a spirit of self-sacrifice in which non-violent battles have to be fought.—A P.

More Bodies Declared Illegal In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, January 28.

Over the signature of the First Member of the Council, a notification No. 65 dated 26th has been issued whereby, besides Rajkot Praja Parishad, the following institutions are declared illegal:—

(1) Seva Samiti, (2) Yuvak Sangh, (3) Chokidal Sangram Samiti.

CHILE 'QUAKE REFUGEES

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is learned fifty British women and children and about 350 children refugees from the earthquake in Chile have been brought to Valparaiso aboard the British cruiser "Exeter," which landed the rescue parties at Talcahuano.

Reports show that conditions are serious in Conception, where two thousand people are dead and there is no water, or light, and communications have broken down.—Reuter.

EPIDEMICS BREAK OUT IN SANTIAGO

SANTIAGO, Jan. 27.

Outbreaks of epidemics have added to the general terror. The military authorities have shot five looters in conception where fires continue to blaze.

Some banks may open tomorrow in make shift offices. The cathedral is so dangerous that orders have been given to dynamite it. Orders have been given to evacuate Chillan and three other ruined towns.—Reuter.

BERLIN.

A hint that Herr Hitler's speech at the Reichstag on Monday will throw more light on the international situation in Europe is given by the "Lokal Anzeiger".—Reuter.

Junagarh Ban On Praja Mandal

(From A Correspondent)

JUNAGAR, Jan. 27.

The State has declared the Junagarh Praja Mandal illegal by an extraordinary notification under which all activities of the Mandal in villages, holding meeting and enlisting members are punishable.

After this notification leaders of people are consulted. Mr. Vajubhai Shah and decided a programme, which will be shortly placed before the public.

GERMAN JEWISH PROBLEM

Rublee's Conversation With German Authorities

BERLIN Jan. 27.

Mr. Rublee and his colleagues had further conversation with the German authorities this evening.

It is hoped that a final meeting will be held at noon on Saturday. Meanwhile grip on the property of the emigrating Jews has geen tightened. Recently the gold they were allowed to take out was restricted to a watch or a wedding ring but now they are prohibited from taking silver cutlery, Jewels and carpets, if they exceed 150 marks in value.—Reuter.

SENATE REJECTS ROOSEVELT'S ORIGINAL DEMAND

But Votes For Amount Granted By House Of Representatives

WASHINGTON Jan. 28.

The Senate has refused President Roosevelt's request for 875 million dollars by 47 votes to 46, but it has voted the appropriation of 725 million dollars which is the same amount as already granted by the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.

"Reports that Nazi propaganda activities are linked with German Government officials in Canada have been made to the Government", Mr. MacKenzie King told the Canadian House of Commons, adding that the reports were being investigated and a statement might be made shortly.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, Jan. 27

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the British Government will treat as a free grant to Czechs four millions, out of the advance of ten millions sterling already made.

The French Government are taking over the responsibility for interest and repayment of the 1937 five per cent Czech loan of the value of 700 million Francs.

British and French Governments will jointly guarrantee the loan of Eight million sterling issueable by Czechs in London. Out of the proceeds of the loan six millions will be used to fund part of the ten million already advanced to the Czechs.—Reuter.

Bonnet Sees Russian Ambassador

PARIS, Jan. 27.

M Bonnet received the Soviet Ambassador.

It is understood the talk was connected with the recent reports regarding the opening of trade negotiations between Germany and Soviet.—Reuter

Ex-Kaiser Celebrates His 80th Birthday

DOORN, Jan 27

With his children and grandchildren around him, the ex-Kaiser celebrated his eightieth birthday. A delegation of Dutch nobility headed by Jonkheer, Dr. Bosch, Governor of Utrecht Province, and a deputation of villagers of Doorn headed by Burgo-Master were among those calling to offer congratulations.

Queen Wilhelmina sent personal congratulations through a special representative and Prince Bernhard paid a half-hour visit to convey princess Juliana's and his good wishes. The guests at Doorn included Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 9, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 7, 1557
Parsi: Amardad 26, 1308
Hightide: 4-41 18-20
Lowtide: 11-34 23-50
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.
All-India Tennis' Championships, Brabourne Stadium 3-45 p.m.

Monday, January 30.

Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 4-40 p.m

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class at the Mission Library Hall, on Bhagwat Geeta to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. V. K. Nagaokar.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

SEAMEN'S UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Dongri Play Ground near St. Joseph's High School to sympathise with the bereaved families and depandants of the 28 crews who died on Cambay Star. All seamen, including Saloon, Deck and Engine are requested to attend.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA

The Silver Jubilee of the Institution will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. and Monday, the 30th from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. On Monday (at 6 p.m.) a dinner party will be given. All past students of the Vidyalaya are cordially invited to attend the functions on both the days.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The 28th annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Association.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The second prize-debate on Students and Politics will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. sharp at Vidyadainy School premises, Manohardas Street, Fort.

Mr. F. M. Pinto will preside.

KARNATAK YUVAKA SANGHA

The inauguration ceremony of the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Gujarati Forbes Hall, Congress Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 4 p.m. sharp.

Sri. H. G. Mudgal M A., (Columbia) will preside on the occasion.

SATARA MAHARS SANGH

Under the auspices of the Satara Mahar Seva Sangh, an open meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Barni Chawls, Tulsi Pipe Road. Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel will preside.

MAZGAON BOYS AND GIRLS' SCHOOL

Parents' Day and Prize Distribution of Mazgaon Boys' and Girls' School will be held to-day (Sunday), when Dr. P. G. Solanki will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Love Finds Andy Hardy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Auzuri—Dance, Drama and Music". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Madga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"I am the Law". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and the Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Young in Heart". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mayerling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.
REGAL—"My Lucky Star". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Boy's Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

KATHIAWAR PRAJA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal, a public meeting will be held at Kalbadevi, Popatwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. to consider the new situation in Rajkot. Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi will preside.

ADDRESS TO SIR HORMUZDIYAR DASTUR

Sir Homuzdiyar P. Dastur's Services Appreciation Committee is going to present "Address and Casket" very popular ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate Sir Hormuzdiyar P. Dastur, Kt., Bar-at-Law, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir C. J. Hall. Prominent Parsi leaders will speak in appreciation of Sir Hormuzdiyar's great services.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., will preside.

IMAMWADA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

A gathering of women for distributing certificates and giving away prizes to the successful students of the Industrial School at Imamwada conducted under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal, Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Urdu Training College for Women, Imamwada Street, near Bhendy Bazar.

Mrs. Sultan Chinoy will preside and give away prizes.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

A monthly meeting of the Current Events' Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at B. K. S. Reading Room and Library premises, Hindu Colony, Dadar at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Institution of Marriage will be the subject for discussion.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

Inaugural address to-day (Sunday) to be delivered by Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira M.L.A., in St. John the Baptist High School Hall, Thana, at 6 p.m. The address is open to the public.

THE N. K. G. S. B. SANGH

Under the auspices of the Sangh, Swami Rama of Kashmir will deliver a lecture on Yoga in practical life with demonstrations in the Sangh's premises to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Is our choice free?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SHIVAJI PUBLIC SCHOOL GATHERING

The annual social gathering and prize distribution ceremony of Shivaji Public School, Dadar will be held at Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, M.L.A. will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SIR ELLY KADOORIE SCHOOL

The Athletic Sports of the School to be held on the School Play-ground today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.). Mr. Solomon Moses, Solicitor, president of the School Committee will preside.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao will speak on "Communicable Diseases" at Gustad Chambers, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union, will be held today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School to discuss and pass the draft constitution prepared by the Constitution Sub-Committee.

KURNIC SOCIETY

Uunder the auspices of Kurnic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SWAMIJI SATYADEV'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-40 p.m. when Swami Satyadev of foreign fame will deliver a lecture on "Why do I go to Germany?" in the Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Girgaum.

KHARA TALAO MEETING

Under the auspices of Kumbharwada-Khara Talao Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, there will be Motor Lorry Ferry of Vanarsena around the Kumbharwada locality to-day (Sunday) at 8.

The public meeting at 9 p.m. on the same day at Northbrook Street, when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly national flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Maidan, Ganesh Gully, Lal Baug, Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, President of the Committee will unfurl the Flag and other Congress workers will address.

SRI MADHWA NAVAMI

Under the joint auspices of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya and Purna Pragna Seva Sangha, Sri Madhwa Navami will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at Choksy Bhavan, Bhimani Street, Matunga. The Secretaries invite the public to take part in 'Thirtha Prasadam.' The programme begins at 6 a.m. and ends at 8-15 p.m. with lecture on 'Life and Teachings of Madhwa' at 6 p.m.

LECTURE ON GITA

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Government of Bombay, will deliver the third lecture on "The Bhagwad Gita" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Fellowship School.

ALL-BOMBAY HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION'S RALLY

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai having been unexpectedly called away from Bombay, the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister to the Government of Bombay, will preside over the All-Bombay Scout Rally to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Shivaji Park, Dadar.

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakavasa has also agreed to be present.

A. B. T. SEVA DAL

The opening ceremony of the Akhil Bharatiya Tarun Seva Dal will be performed by Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar at Sewri Cross Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Messrs. S. L. Silam, B. J. Mhatre, Dr. V. B. Gandhi, V. M. Patil, L. V. Kondaye and others will speak.

SEND-OFF TO JAMNALAL BAJAJ

A public send-off will be given to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at the Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when the B. P. C. C. the A.-I. States' People's Conference and various commercial bodies in city will participate. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Ripon Club, opposite Rajabai Tower, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Cornaglia to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

The annual dinner will also be held at the same place at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "British Imperialism is using the Jews as a tool to destroy Arab Nationalism" is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. T. K. Menon will move the proposition while Mr. A. E. Ssohet, Editor, the Jewish Advocate, Bombay, will lead the opposition.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts will meet to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Villa Fatima, Warden Road, Miss T. Mousseaur will speak on "Salon Literaire created by French Women and its effect on Society." Mr. Talyarkhan will preside. 3 Arts will meet at Capitol on Monday, 30th January at 6 p.m. for Auzurie's Show.

HORNIMAN'S CANDIDATURE

Under the auspices of the Poor People's Party, a public meeting of the residents of the Matunga-Sion Ward will be held in Nappoo Hall, Telang Road, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to support the candidature of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel", in the forthcoming Municipal election.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, Indulal Yagnik Waman Kabadi, Shimoga and Shripad Shankar.

HEAVY FIRING BY ROYAL ARTILLERY

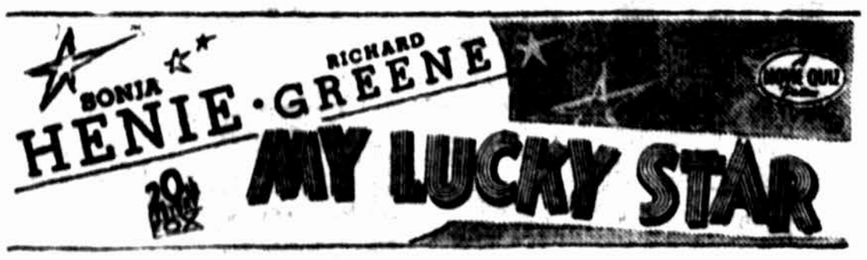
Firing with heavy guns will be carried out as under:—

Colaba on 12-2-39 from 8 to 12 hours.
Oyster Rock nil.
Middle Ground nil.

Times given are approximate and every endeavour will be made to adhere to them, but unavoidable delays are likely occur as a result of traffic in the harbour and its approaches.

The REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



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TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MON. & TUES. AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

A New Revelation of Classical Art that will be a delightful surprise to you!

Classical and Popular

DANCE, DRAMAS and MUSIC

First time in Bombay after Triumphant Tour of North India, and Gujarat.

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KALA MANDAL

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30— Artistes—30

Music Director:
SHANTARAM MANJREKAR

Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-8, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

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DON'T GET A DIVORCE—
GET A TICKET FOR IT AND SEE
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AT
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DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.
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ONE
SMART GIRL
is SHANTA HUBLIKAR in
PRABHAT'S
MAZA MULGA
AT THE 10TH WEEK CENTRAL
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Watch Your
Heart Jump
into your Mouth
AS YOU WATCH
THE ROMANTIC
ADVENTURES OF—
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SAGAR'S
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SEE THE GLORIOUS
ROMANCE
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New Theatres'
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THE
STREET-SINGER
STARRING:
SAIGAL & KANAN
Direction: P. MAZUMDAR
Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.
MINERVA

PLAZA
PROUDLY ANNOUNCES THE
10TH WEEK OF
GOPAL KRISHNA
TIME as USUAL

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Haider Husain. 8-10 Nasir Khan. 8-35 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-50 Sarangi by H. Husain. 8-55 Valayat Khan. 9-15 Geets. 9-30 For Young listeners. 12-0 noon Records. 1-0 p.m. Classical programme. 2-0 Educational broadcast. 6-0 Chughtai and his orchestra: Bhimpalasi 6-10 Valayat Khan. 6-20 Radhabai. 6-40 Mehboob Jan of Shoalpur. 7-0 For villagers. 8-0 Story by L. S. Verma. 8-10 Nasir Khan. 8-55 Akhtaribai Faizagadi. (Relayed from Lucknow). 9-50 Instrumental and vocal concert. 11-0 Late news.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. As in Delhi I. 12-0 noon to 2-15 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60-48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Nasir Khan. 6.35 On wings of song (Madras). 7-0 Radhabai. 7-20 Valayat Khan. 7-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Ghulam Sabiri. 10-0 Bazm-I-Sarod. 11-0 Late news.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc-s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-15 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 to 11-0 As in Delhi II.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Ahmed Dilawar. 12-35 p.m. Sarod solo. 12-25 V. K. Kunte. 12-35 Master Firoze Dastur. 1-0 Music. 3-30 Children's hour. 6-0 Master Shridhar. 6-10 Three duets. 6-20 V. K. Kunte. 6-30 Jaltarang solo. 6-40 Master Firoze Dastur. 7-10 Ghazal Dadra and Geet. 7-20 Nautch Dhun. 7-30 Hindustani poems. 7-35 Firoze Dastur. 8-0 Lottery. (Hindustani drama). 8-30 Ahmed Dilawar. 8-50 Sarangi and sitar. 9-15 Week in sport by Talyarkhan. 9-45 New books review by Sir C. V. Raman (Relayed from Madras). 10-5 Gayanacharaya Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze, Classical music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Bombay I.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 8-50 Vijoy Sukla. 9-10 Ashalata. 9-30 Harimati. 9-50 N. N. Mazumdar. 10-5 Music Lesson by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen by 'Spectator'; 11-0 News. 11-5 Pianoforte Recital by Kilyeni. 11-40 Military Band Programme. 6-0 Church Service. 7-20 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 7-40 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8-5 Ali Hossain and Party. 9-5 Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. to 7-20 Shirin-Farhad. 7-20 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. V. M. Ramanan: Vocal. 5-15 T. A. Kalyanarama Iyer: Vocal. 5-30 V. R. Ramanan: Vocal. 5-45 T. A. Kalyanarama Iyer: Vocal. 6-0 Pakshiraja Iyengar: Vocal. 6-35 Singing Streets of Madras: A Feature. 6-45 Kovvur Pancharatnas of Tyagaraja. 7-35 Shrimatis Brinda and Mukta: Vocal Duets. 9-15 Srinivasa Iyengar of Madura: Vocal. 9-45 Book Review by Sir C. V. Raman. 10-0 Srinivasa Iyengar of Madura: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

5-0 p.m. to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Cello Recital. 9-45 Madelaine Jequier. 10-5 Records. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

9-0 a.m. Records. 5-0 p.m. With Villagers. 6-10 Naat by Qadir Bakhsh. 6-20 Zeenat Begam. 6-40 Ilmas Jan. 7-0 Khyber Orchestra: Naghma. 7-5 Zeenat Begam. 7-25 Ilmas Jan. 7-45 Art for Amateur. 8-0 Zeenat Begam. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Ilmas Jan. 8-50 Dilbar Raj. 8-55 Zeenat Begam. 9-45 Musical Miscellany.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

10-5 a.m. Lal Mohammad. 10-25 Airvoice Orchestra. 10-35 Shamshad Begam. 10-56 Sitar Recital. 11-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar (Amateur). 6-10 p.m. Classical Music. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar (Amateur). 7-35 Sarangi by Haider Bakhsh. 7-45 Shamshad Begam. 8-5 Lal Mohammad. 8-25 Cobra Dance on Sitar by 'Ek Sahib'. 8-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 9-45 Dance Music. Lal Bhatnagar. 8-45 Dance Music. 8-55 Shamshad Begam. 9-50 New Books by Sir C. V. Raman. (Relayed from Madras). 10-5 Musical Montage. 10-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 10-45 Lal Mohammad.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. N. R. Joshi. 5-55 Mohammad Rafique. 6-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-40 N. R. Joshi. 7-0 Mohammad Rafique. 7-20 Amir Ahmed. 7-30 Musical stories. 8-0 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 8-10 N. R. Joshi. 8-30 Mohammad Rafique. 8-55 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 9-45 Books Review in English by E. C. Dickinson. (Relayed from Lahore). 10-0 Mohammad Rafique. 10-15 N. R. Joshi. 10-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 10-53 Munna Khan.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on table. 7-50 Orchestral hour. 8-50 Morte D'Arthur. 9-10 Troise and his mandoliers. 9-30 Sunday news. 10-0 Children's service.

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER DEAD

Shivram, Who Toured England In 1911, Dies Of Kidney Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday.

P. Shivram, a cricketer who was a member of the All-India Cricket Team which toured England in 1911 under the captaincy of the late Maharaja of Patiala, died today at his residence in Bombay, of kidney trouble. He was aged 59.

Mr. P Shivram was one of the galaxy of Balu brothers who have made a splendid contribution to Indian Cricket, Mr. Balu, the eldest brother, was at one time, the best bowler in India. He played for several years for the Hindus in the Traingular and Quadrangular Matches and went to England with the Indian team.

Mr. Vithal, the third brother was Captain of the Hindu Team for the Quadrangular Matches and was one of the finest batsman and fielder in the country. For some years he has not been playing much in first class matches.

Normal Working Resumed

DINAPORE, Jan. 27.

The Divisional Supdt., E. I. Railway wires that normal working has been resumed between Mohammadganj and Garhwa Road on the Barkakana Loop since this afternoon.—United Press.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

CHICKEN BREAST FEATHERS ARE USED FOR LARGE DOWNY SNOWFLAKES IN WINTER SCENES.
EDWARD G. ROBINSON SMOKES AN AVERAGE OF 7 BOXES OF CIGARS DURING THE FILMING OF A PICTURE.
AUTHENTIC COSTUMES WORN BY CHORINES IN "ZAZA" WERE FROM THE FOLIES BERGERE STORAGE LOFTS IN PARIS WHERE THEY HAD BEEN IN MOTHBALLS FOR 35 YEARS.

ULTIMATUM TO PALITANA THAKORE

Wadhwan Political Agent's Visit

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 27.

The political Agent, Wadhwan, paid an urgent visit to Palitana. The visit is stated to be in connection with the ultimatum presented by the Praja Parishad to the Thakore Saheb who has been intimated that if Responsible Government is not introduced before the time-limit mentioned in the ultimatum expires, there is the possibility of launching civil disobedience.

It appears that there is a concerted move by all the States to suppress the popular movement.

WORKERS GET INCREMENT IN WAGES

Mr. V. G. Nimbkar, Secretary Hotel Worker's Union writes:—

The hotel workers, numbering about 50, employed in the Purohit Hindu Hotel at Bori Bunder went on strike on Saturday because the owner refused to redress their grievances and grant their demands. The workers in this hotel are very low-paid compared with the similar employees in other hotels in the city. They have in many cases worked for more than 15 years in this hotel and no increment has been given to them during this period.

Under the leadership of the Lal Bavta Kamgar Union the strike commenced in the morning. After a couple of hours picketing, the owner agreed to concede all the demands of the workers. Accordingly those workers getting Rs. 20 or below per month will get 20 per cent. increase and those getting above Rs. 20 p.m. will get 10 per cent. increase in their wages from the current month.

Among other demands it is agreed to make payments before the seventh of each month. Also one month's notice must be given for the removal of a worker. The Union has been duly recognised by the owner. The agreement has been signed by the owner whereafter the strike was withdrawn. 13 now in jail.

Sustained Fatal Burns

Josudben Wadilal (27), resident at Mulji Building, C. P. Chawl Street was lighting a hurricane lantern on Thursday evening when her saree caught fire and she sustained severe burns.

She was removed to the Harkisondas Hospital where she died on Friday evening.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE. Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Bank. BOMBAY 4.

All-India Tennis

Miss Curtis Wins Women's Singles

Mixed Doubles Title For Mrs. Footit And Jimmy Mehta

Five matches, three finals and two semi-finals, comprised Saturday's programme, in the All-India Tennis Championships, at the Cricket Club of India courts.

Miss A. G. Curtis won the Women's singles title beating Miss L. Woodbridge in a three-sets match, the score being (6—2) (6—8) (9—7). As the score indicates the match was well contested and Miss Curtis won the title for the first time, Miss Leela Row having retained it successfully for the last three years. Despite the fact that Miss Laura Woodbridge lost the match, she fought hard and gave many a anxious moment to the new singles champion.

Y. R. Savur and J. M. Mehta had little difficulty in qualifying for the Men's Doubles final, eliminating N. Krishnaswami and I. Ramanathan in straight sets of (6—4) (6—2).

Mrs. R. L. Footit and Jimmy Mehta won the Mixed Doubles title beating Miss Woodcock and N. Krishnaswami in the final in a three-sets match, the final score being (6—0) (3—6) (6—1).

L. Brooke-Edwards and J. E. Tew qualified to figure in the Men's Doubles final having accounted for E. C. Fraser and Bala Chandra Rao in a match which went to three sets of (1—6) (6—3) (6—1).

The following are the results of the matches played on Saturday:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

Miss A. G. Curtis beat Miss L. Woodbridge (6—2) (6—8) (9—7).

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL)

Mrs. R. L. Footit and J. M. Mehta beat Miss M. Woodcock and N. Krishnaswami (6—0) (3—6) (6—1).

MEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS)

Y. R. Savur and J. M. Mehta beat N. Krishnaswami and T. Ramanathan (6—4) (6—2).

L. Brooke-Edwards and J. E. Tew beat E. C. Fraser and Bala Chandra Rao (1—6) (6—3) (6—1).

To-day's Finals

MEN'S SINGLES

Ghaus Mohemad v. T. Ramanathan 3-45 p. m.

FOLLOWED BY MEN'S DOUBLES

L. Brooke-Edwards and J. E. Tew v. Y. R. Savur and J. M. Mehta.

FOLLOWED BY WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Mrs. Footit and Miss Woodbridge v. Mrs. Tew and Miss A. G. Curtis.

DIVETIA'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

High tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Narsinghrao B. Divetia, the well-known Gujarati literary figure, were paid by speakers at a gathering of the N. D. Gujarati Mandal, on Saturday evening, when Dr. Anandshankar Dhruv unveiled the oil painted portrait of Mr. Devetia in the Elphinstone College Hall.

Mr. Anandshankar Dhruv in performing the unveiling ceremony made a reference to selfless and great services which N. B. Divetia rendered to the cause of Gujarati literature and urged all to follow in the footpath of that great man.

Professors K. B. Vyas, Gajendragadkar and Mr. C. Mehta also spoke eulogising the literary merits of the late Mr. Divetia.

REVENUE OFFICERS WARNED

JAMMU, (By Mail).

A stern warning against the delay caused in sending the required information has been issued to all the Revenue Officers by the Revenue Minister, Rai Bahadur P. C. Mogha.

Describing the deplorable state of affairs the Revenue Minister says that revenue appeals, applications and similar sundry cases have been dragging on for several years, in some instances from 2 to 5 years and in others from 3 to 18 years for want of information called for from subordinate officers.

To remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs and to minimise the inconvenience caused to the public, the Revenue Minister has issued definite instructions to all the revenue officers in the State and says: "Any officer failing without sufficient grounds to comply with these instructions shall be liable to disciplinary action which shall reflect adversely on his future prospect in the Department."

The Prime Minister has banned the entry of Nos. 33, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Gurmukhi "Kirti Lehar" printed at Azad Press, Meerut.—A. P.

AGA KHAN FOR BOMBAY

GWALIOR, Jan. 27.

His Highness the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan left for Bombay this afternoon by the Punjab Mail.

They were seen off at the Railway station by the Maharaja of Scindia.—A. P

THE PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND

Fifty Years Of Social Service

(From A Correspondent)

The Relief Fund of the Pathare Prabhus of Bombay has recently completed fifty years of useful social work by way of giving maintenance relief to the old and destitute of the community, and scholarships to the poor students The social function celebrating the Golden Jubilee will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at Muzafferabad Hall Grant Road at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of the Hon. Dr. Justice M. R. Jayakar, who is incidentally one of the leading members of that small yet progressive community of Bombay.

The Pathare Prabhus form a small middle class community numbering in all not more than 5,000 souls, according to the last census It is surely to its credit that it should have accumulated a fund of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees for the relief of its own poor. It is from the interest of this corpus that relief is given month by month. The total relief given during the last fifty years amounts to nearly 2 lakhs of rupees.

The P. P. Relief Fund was started in the eighties of the last century, at a time when the joint family system was showing signs of breaking down; and the far-seeing men of the community felt the need of a communal organisation to dispense relief. It is interesting to note that they had to meet with opposition from an influential section, among other grounds on the score of the apprehension that the really needy would shrink from seeking relief, owing to a sense of pride.."

With the progressive economic deterioration of the community, the falsity of this apprehension soon became obvious. From a community of substantial landlords in Bombay and surrounding country side, the Pathare Prabhus soon became a community of clerks sprinkled with some professional men. Recently due to prevailing unemployment and retrenchment in salaries, the annual contribution to the Fund are gradually declining, while the demand for relief is rapidly on the increase.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Appeal For Helping Its Activities

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, writes:—

The appointment by the Government of Bombay of the Adult Education Committee and the report the Committee have submitted to Government have helped considerably in educating public opinion in favour of Adult Education and enlightening the public on the problems associated with it. It will, therefore, not be amiss to give here a brief sketch of the work that the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association is doing in this field.

LITERACY CLASSES

For the last four years, the association has been conducting literacy classes in different centres in the City. At present these classes are nine in number. Four of these are held on the premises of mills, one in the Fort area, one at Worli, one at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, one at the Matunga Labour Camp and one at the Willingdon Sports Club. All these classes are conducted by paid teachers, and in most cases are held on five days in the week for one and a half hours every day. The association has a paid supervisor who pays regular visits to the classes and is expected to give directions to teachers in teaching and in the other work of the classes. The expenses incurred on the salaries of teachers, supervision charges and other items of a general character are met from the funds of the association which are helped by regular contributions from public charities, subscription of members, and monthly contribution from the management of some of the mills, where the classes are held.

We feel that in comparison with the extent to which illiteracy exists in the City, the work that the association has been doing is insignificant. We therefore want to extend our work as speedily as we can. We have no doubt there is a large number of young men and women, full of energy and a keen desire to serve, who would come forward to take up some public work of the kind that is being done by the association if proper guidance is given them. It is to these men and women that we appeal to come forward and help as in any of the directions suggested below:—

FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONTACT

It is a well-known fact that even before a literacy class is started for a group of illiterates, it is necessary to prepare the ground by creating a desire in their minds and making them favourable to learning. This can be achieved by a band of workers paying visits to the chawls and other localities inhabited by illiterate workers and by getting to know them, win over their minds to the work.

The association proposes to organise a body of literacy teachers who for a small remuneration may be willing to conduct classes in different areas. This is an opportunity for unemployed young men, and also for young women who may have much leisure, to employ part of their free and unoccupied hours in public service.

The association invites social institutions, clubs, samajs, unions and brotherhoods situated in different parts of the city to undertake to conduct such classes in their localities. The association is prepared to provide supervision, directions with regard to instruction, and so far as it is possible for it to do so, to provide some financial help.

Government had made it obligatory for factories and mills to organise measures of welfare for their employers, and managements of most of the mills in the city have already organised useful and active welfare departments. If the managements of textile mills spare a very small part of the money sanctioned for welfare activities for the work of spreading literacy among the workers, the association is always ready to take up the work immediately and start classes.

Any offer of help in the form of voluntary service, financial contribution or active sympathy on the lines shown above will be gratefully accepted and further information supplied by the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHE NOW TRAINS THAT LEOPARD THAT MAULED HER.
If you cannot change the leopard's spots you can at least change into them. And having done so, Trudi Bora was on the best of terms with the leopard which mauled her just before Christmas. So much for the comradely feeling that comes from wearing the same clothes. It helped Trudi whom you see in this photograph, to make a great name for herself. For at the London Coliseum she put this leopard and others through a successful performance. As a 15-year-old chorus girl and understudy she deputised for Ruth Hasse, leading lady of "Christmas Rocket", who is ill, appearing in all her ten acts.

BOMBAY MEDICOS' MAN ON ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL

Sir Mangaldas Mehta Elected By Overwhelming Majority

Medical Graduates of the Bombay University and others holding recognised qualifications were allotted one seat on the All-India Medical Council. The election for this seat was held recently. There were three candidates contesting one seat. The following is the result of the election:—

1. Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta 1065 votes.
2. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamker 482 votes.
3. Dr. C. A. Amesur 322 votes.

Dr. Sir Mangaldas has been declared duly elected.

It may be recalled here that Sir Mangaldas Mehta is a very prominent figure in the public life of Bombay. Besides being a member of the Municipal Corporation for the past several years, he has devoted his time in the service of the Bombay Infant Welfare Society.

Dr. Mangaldas Mehta has also done pioneer work in the cause of maternity and child welfare in Bombay.

MILK RECORDS

Profitable Export Possibilities

The marked response of the Indian cow to systematic breeding and scientific management, the unmerited condemnation of the Indian cattle as uneconomic producers, and the possibilities of establishing a profitable export trade in Indian cattle are brought out in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research "Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 18", "Milk Records of Cattle in Approved Dairy Farms in India" just issued.

FIRST MOVE

The Bulletin is the first move in India to publish milk records officially. As Mr. K. P. R. Kartha, Technical Assistant of the Animal Husbandry Bureau of the Council remarks, "the systematic recording of milk production is of comparatively recent origin but the rapid development that has taken place is perhaps the best proof of its undoubted value and importance to the dairy industry. In 1925, according to the figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture, only twenty countries of the world were practising milk recording and scarcely 1,800,000 cows were under test. The corresponding figures for 1935 had risen to thirty-four countries and 4,500,000 cows.

ESSENTIAL ZEBU BLOOD

As he further remarks, such milk records, besides stimulating interest in modern dairying and creating a healthy spirit of rivalry in India, might "help breeders and buyers both in India and outside, and, as there is already a growing realisation in other tropical countries that a certain proportion of Zebu blood is essential for the maintenance of constitution in their cattle, the demonstration, by such publication, of the milking possibilities of Indian cattle might lead to the establishment of a profitable export trade."

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS POLLING STATIONS

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that in connection with the ensuing General Elections the Municipal Commissioner has fixed the places as noted below for taking poll for the various wards simultaneously on 7-2-1939:—

Ward No.	Name of Ward	PLACE FOR TAKING POLL.
1.	Upper Colaba, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern.	South side of the Cooperage Maidan.
2.	Fort Northern Esplanade.	Esplanade Maidan, Waudby Road.
3.	Mandvi-Chakla.	Open plot of land, Nowrosji Hill Road, No. 6.
4.	Umarkhadi-Dongri.	Open plot of land, New Chinch Bunder Road opposite the Police Station.
5.	Khara Talao-Kumbharwada.	North Brook Gardens, Grant Road.
6.	Bhuleshwar-Market.	Esplanade Maidan, Cruickshank Road Opposite St. Xavier's College.
7.	Dhobi Talao-Fanaswadi.	Esplanade Maidan, Esplanade Road, near Chunilal Hut.
8.	Khetwadi-Tardeo.	Gilder Tank Play Ground, Lamington Road.
9.	Girgaum-Chowpatty.	Gowalia Tank Maidan.
10.	Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi.	Open space in the Victoria Gardens.
11.	Mazagaon-Tarwadi.	Mastan Tank Play ground, Dimtimkar Road.
12.	1st Nagpada, 2nd Nagpada. Kamathipura.	Y.M.C.A.'s Play ground at Wylie Road.
13.	Byculla.	Open plot of land, Hospital Avenue,
14.	Parel.	Opposite G. I. P. Railway Play ground, Parel.
15.	Sion-Naigaum.	Municipal Play ground near Dadar Police Court.
16.	Matunga-Sion.	Open plot near the Municipal Pumping Station, Lakhamsi Napu Road.
17.	Dadar-Mahim.	Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road.
18.	Parbhadevi-Worli.	Plot of land of Century Mill at Cadell Road.
19.	Chinchpokli-Love Grove.	Open plot in the compound of Jamshed Mills, Fergusson Road.

BADMINTON MATCHES IN MATUNGA

Chellappa & Kandaswamy In Exciting Encounter

(From A Correspondent).

MATUNGA, Saturday.

R. Raghunatha Patrachariar and B. V. Krishnan defeated K. Krishnamoorthy and S. Krishnaswamy in a match played this morning at Matunga, in the Eastern Star, Ball Badminton (Doubles) Tournament 29-15, 29-26.

EXCITING MATCH

In the Southern Star Cup Ball Badminton (Singles) Tournament conducted by the South Indian Association one of the exciting matches was played this morning when Chellappa and Kandaswamy the well-known veteran Champions met at the South Indian Gymkhana grounds. Even from the start the visitors witnessed some twists from Kandaswamy's beat and flashing and finishing strokes from that of Chellappa. Both the players played an even game in defence and offence.

The first game was taken by Chellappa, Kandaswamy scoring 24 points. In the second game Chellappa was leading from the start but at 13 all Kandaswamy took an advantageous lead and annexed the game and thus extended the match to three games.

At certain moments both the players appeared completely tired and practically threw away many chances to score.

The third game, the deciding one, was well played and the audience appreciated and congratulated the players who acquitted themselves creditably. Chellappa steadily added his score and annexed the game and the match, 29-24; 16-29; 29-17.

RELIC OF PRE-HISTORIC TIMES FOUND

Result Of Excavation In Aggroha Village

HISSAR, Jan. 25.

Following excavations carried on by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, at the village of Aggroha about eleven miles from here on the Sirsa-Multan Road, a site believed to be very ancient, has been discovered.

Availing of the famine conditions prevailing in the district the Archaeological department, was busy in levelling to the ground, a 25-feet-high mound at Aggroha. The excavations revealed a trench and an ancient shrine. The masonry work indicates that the shrine belongs to prehistoric times.

During the excavations some broken earthen pots, beeds and some bone-like substance were also discovered, which have been taken possession of by the archaeological department of the Government of India.

Further work on the site will be resumed in the near future.—A.P.

HISTORIC RELIC

PONDICHERY, January 27.

An important relic of the French struggle with the British for supremacy in India of the eighteenth century has been discovered by Prof. Jouveau Dubreuil of Pondichery, the famous French Indian historian and archaeologist.

The relic is a flag of Dupleix, dating back to 1741 A.D. when Dupleix lost Chandernagore and left for Pondichery as the Nabab. The relic was discovered among the relics of the late Ananda Ranga Pillai who was Minister of Dupleix in Pondichery.

The relic has now found a permanent place in the "Musee Du Colonie" (Colonial Museum) in France where it is an object of great attraction.—United Press.

Punjab University Out For 214

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Bombay Reply With 105 For 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN THE FINAL OF THE INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE ROHINTON-BARIA GOLD CUP THE PUNJAB XI SCORED 214 RUNS IN THE FIRST INNINGS TO-DAY (SHER MOHAMAD MAKING 65).

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REPLIED WITH 105 FOR 1 (S. N. MEHTA MAKING 45).

Winning the toss, S. N. Bhatia, captain of the Punjab University, sent in Jagdish Lal and Mazhar Hussain to open the visitor's first innings, the former striking S. N. Mehta. Jadhav operated from the Catholic Gymkhana end. The Punjab opening pair started confidently and sent up 20 in as many minutes. 2 runs later Mazhar fell a victim of Nagraj Rao, the change bowler, in place of Jadhav, the batsman being caught by Adhikari in sceond slip (22—1—3).

TWO CHEAP DISMISSALS

Abdul Rehman joined Jagdish. Collapse awaited the Punjab after this, having lost 2 wickets for the addition of 21 runs to the first fall total, Jagdish and Azmat Hayat being dismissed for 29 and 3 respectively. The second man got out at 39, while the third fall took place after 4 runs.

Sher Mohemad and Rehman were now together, the latter sending up 50 with a boundary stroke off Mehta. This had taken the batting side 53 minutes. Adhyuru took over the Islam Gymkhana end from Mehta at 60. Ten runs later Koppikar relieved Nagraj Rao, while Adhyuru made way for Sohoni to bowl from Islam Gymkhana end. At 66, Punjab lost their fourth wicket, Abdul Rehman being caught by Jadhav, off Koppiker. The outgoing batsman contributed 29 runs (86—4—29).

M. Hamid was sent in next but he was clean bowled by Sohoni just after he had broken his duck (93—5—1), half the side being out for 93 runs.

Anwar Hussain went in and came out with a duck having played in a delivery off Sohoni, this being the bowler's second wicket in one over (93—6—0).

S. N. Bhatia, Punjab skipper now became associated with Sher Mohd.

100 Up

Taking 3 runs off Sohoni, Sher Mohemad hoisted 100 of the innings, which had now lasted for 95 minutes. The Punjab University lost their seventh man after an addition of 12 runs to the century, S. N. Bhatia being caught by Koppikar off Sohoni. (112-7-6).

Aftab Ahmed filled the vacancy. The new-comer opened his account with 2 fours off Koppiker and was then dropped by Adhikari at mid-off, this being the first catch missed this morning.

Sher 50

With a beautiful leg-glance for a four off Sohoni, Sher Mohemad reached his individual 50 in 78 minutes. This included 7 fours. 150 was signalled when Sher took a single off Nagraj. The Punjab University had made 166 for the loss of 7 wickets, Sher Mohemad and Aftab Ahmed being together with 64 and 29 respectively, when the teams retired for lunch.

Sher Mohmad was out, caught by Nagraj and bowled by Koppikar just after lunch, having added only 1 run to his pre-lunch total. The Peshawar College player contributed a valuable 65 to his sides total and reached the boundary 9 times The partnership between him and Aftab Ahmed yielded 52 runs. (164-8-65).

Murrawat Hussain joined Aftab This pair was doing well and had carried the score to 200 without being separated. This had taken the batting side 180 minutes. Ten runs later Aftab-Murrawat partnership came to an end, the latter being bowled by Mehta for 26. (210-9-26).

Mazhar Mahmud and Aftab Ahmed formed the last association but after the addition of 4 runs, the Punjab University innings terminated with a total of 214, when 3 Aftab was stumped by Mullick, Nagraj Rao being the bowler to benefit. Mazhar Mahmud remained not out with zero.

BOMBAY'S INNINGS

S. N. Mehta and Mullick opened Bombay University's first innings facing the bowling of Mazhar Mahmud and Murrawat Hussain. The batsmen were taking no chances with the bowling, scoring steadily off loose deliveries only. The Punjab Captain made the first change in his attack, when Anwar replaced Murrawat at 26. There was a double change in the bowling at this stage, Mazhar Mahmud having been taken off in favour of Aftab Ahmed. The latter change bore immediate fruit, Aftab being able to dismiss Mullick, who in attempting to pull the bowler skied the ball at deep square-leg, where Sher Monemad held a brilliant running catch, the first wicket falling at 41, (41—1—18).

J. Wadia, the home University's Captain, entered on his innings at this fall.

The opening bowlers returned to attack, the former at 41 and Mazhar Mahmud at 42.

At tea Bombay had 43 for the loss of 1 wicket, S. N. Mehta and Wadia being together with 21 and 2 respectively.

Mehta and Wadia continued their innings after the break for tea, while Murrawat and Mazhar was given charge of the attack 50 of the innings was reached when Mehta steered Mazhar through the slips for a four.

WADIA DROPPED

At 69 Wadia, in attempting to pull Mazhar, gave a catch to Sher Mohemad, who failed to hold it. The Bombay Skipper had 15 runs to his name at this stage. Mazhar Mohmud was the bowler to suffer. At 77 Aftab was given the bowling again, Mazhar being taken off. The Punjab University slow bowler met with immediate success, when Mehta lost his balance and falling down broke his wicket but Umpire Naik thought otherwise. Murrawat made way for Mazhar Hussain to bowl from the Islam Gymkhana end. Mehta and Wadia appeared to have got set and were playing confident and steady innings.

100 UP

100 of the innings was telegraphed after it had been in progress for 124 minutes. This was good going for the home University, the first century being reached for the loss of 1 wicket only. The visitors' Captain rung double change in the bowling, here, bringing on Murrawat and Mazhar Mahmud again.

At the close of play on Saturday the Bombay University had scored 105 runs for the loss of 1 wicket only, Mehta and Wadia being not out with 45 and 34 respectively.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (1st Ings.)

Jagdish Lal, c Mullick, b Nagraj Rao	29
Mazhar Hussain, c Adhikari b Nagraj Rao	2
Abdul Rehman, c Jadhav, b Koppiker	29
Azmat Hayat, c Mehta, b Nagraj Rao	3
Sher Mohemad, c Nagraj Rao, b Koppikar	65
M. Hamid, b Sohoni	1
Anwar Hussain played in, b Sohoni	0
S. N. Bhatia, c Koppiker, b Sohoni	6
Aftab Ahmed, st. Mullick, b Nagraj Rao	46
Murrawat Hussain, b S. N. Mehta	26
M. Mohmad (not out)	0
Extras	6
Total	214

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S.N. Mehta	15	7	32	1
Jadhav	4	0	26	0
Nagraj Rao	13	0	44	4
Adhyuru	2	0	11	0
Koppikar	13	1	46	2
Sohoni	13	2	40	3
K.C. Ibrahim	1	0	6	0

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1ST INNINGS)

S. N. Mehta, batting	45
Mullick, c Sher Mohd., b Aftab Ahmed	18
J Wadia, batting	34
Extras	6
Total (for 1 wicket)	105

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

MISS SARDAR who is featured in Huns Pictures' "Devata" which is awaiting release.

A FAMILY OF ARTISTS

Father, Mother And Daughter Distinguish Themselves In Music And Dance

(From A Correspondent.)

"Sangeeta Vidwan" G. Ananda Rao of South Kanara has recently arrived at Bombay with his artist wife Smt. Susheela Rao, his five year-old daughter Kumari Lalita and his disciple Master N. V. Sharma, better known as "Kumara Nakshatra", who is only eleven years old. Mr. K. Ganpath Rao, the well-known violinist of Kanara, has joined the troupe to make it complete.

Both Sjt. Rao and Mrs. Rao belong to an orthodox Brahmin family and have boldly broken the time-old custom of confining their girls to the kitchen relegating the art of music and dance to film-stars and Devadasis only. Although Mr. Rao has taken music as a profession he firmly believes that the art of music and dance should find a respected place in every cultured family as in ancient India. It is with this idea he has trained his wife in vocal music and initiated his only five-year-old daughter into the art of classical dance.

Sjt. Rao himself is an eminent flutist and has travelled all over India winning fame everywhere. Smt. Susheela Rao is well versed in singing classical songs such as Thyagaraja's and Purandaradasa's "Keerthanas". Although perhaps one cannot compare her with some of the professional artists of the day, still with her melodious voice, modest and dignified personality she inspires that devotion in the hearts of the audience which the classical songs are designed to inspire. Among Kumari Lalita's selections, her snake-charmer's dance is remarkable. She is obviously a born artist and her dance is rhythmic. She bids fair to develop into a great artist. Sjt. Rao's disciple Master Sharma, for a mere boy of eleven, shows remarkable mastery over his instrument "Mridangam". This reflects credit both upon the pupil and the master.

It is to be hoped that all lovers of art in Bombay who believe that the art of music and dance should not only be a matter for specialists but should also play a part in every cultured layman's domestic life, will give every encouragement to this gifted family from the South These artists will give a free performance for the benefit of the Bombay public at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday the 29th instant) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

Ram Bagai Reports On

TWO FILMS OF INDIA

Our Hollywood Correspondent, in his latest despatches, reports that

"Gungadin," the R.K.O. Radio film of India's northwest frontier, based on Kipling's poem, has been completed. It is excellently produced, but otherwise conforms to the usual anti-Indian propaganda of British Imperialism.

Another film of India will go into production at 20th Century-Fox Studios in early February. The story material, in this case, is provided by Louis Bromfield's best-selling novel of India, "The Rains Came". If the film retains the spirit of the original novel, it will be the first foreign film presenting a true and sympathetic picture of modern India.

"Shakespeare Of Marxists" Turns Photo Playwright

Clifford Odets' "Golden Boy" To Be Produced By Columbia

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HOLLYWOOD, (By Air Mail).

A few years ago a young man was being considered by director Rouben Mamoulian for a part in a Theatre Guild show in New York.

The young man was not found suitable. He turned to playwriting, and his first play attracted attention. He kept on writing radical plays and came to be known as "Shakespeare of Marxists." Later on he married Luise Rainer, applied for divorce and both are now reconciled. One of his most successful plays, "Golden Boy", has now been purchased by Columbia Pictures.

The young man is Clifford Odets.

And Rouben Mamoulian will direct the picturization of his successful Broadway stage play.

Recently, the director arrived in New York and encountered the well-known playwright. Although Mamoulian had turned down Odets as an actor, he invited him to help look for an actor to play "Golden Boy" on the screen.

"TURN THEM DOWN"

The director's requirements for the role are exacting. Hopeful of discovering an unknown but promising young player, he is seeking a combination youth in years with a trouper's perception and skill.

Odets doesn't think Mamoulian can be too exacting.

"Don't be afraid to turn them down," he advised the director, smiling. "You did me a good turn."

"If turning them down means getting a few more great playwrights started," the director replied, "I'll be doing the theatre a good turn."

TRACY'S TWO FAN LETTERS

His Second Was A 300—Word Cable To Donat

(From Our Hollywood Correspondent)

In all his years as an actor who has received thousands and thousands of fan letters, Spencer Tracy has only written two to other actors. The first was to Paul Muni, praising him for his performance in "The Life of Emile Zola." Then he saw Robert Donat in "The Citadel" and penned his second fan letter, a 300-word cable. Although Donat and Tracy have never met, a warm friendship of exchanged cables has been formed between the two.

(Continued from Col. 4).

glamorous blonde, returning to her cabin aboard the liner "Queen Mary," finds MacMurray sound asleep in her bed.

Charles Laughton's introduction to Elsa Lanchester in "The Beachcomber," is the result of his inducing a girl pupil in her South Sea island missionary school to play hookey.

A rescue brings Bob Hope and Martha Raye together in "Never Say Die." Bob plunges into a lake to rescue the suicidally-inclined Martha, momentarily overlooking the fact that he can't swim. So Martha has to save herself in order to save Bob.

NEW THEATRES' ART DIRECTOR IN CITY

In Bombay this week is Mr. Arjan Ray, the young man who designed the sets of New Theatres' "Dhartimata", "Adhikar" and "The Enemy"—artist by temperament, architect by profession.

Besides his recent work for New Theatres which has been the subject of appreciable comment from so many critics, Mr. Ray has also several years' experience of work in European studios including "UFA" of Germany for whom he worked on two pictures, "F.P.I." and "Happy Ever After."

Though recently he has spent much time in making sets for films, he has also designed theatres and cinema halls in several big towns like Calcutta, Allahabad and Darjeeling.

He came to Bombay along with his friend, Mr. Kisto Heldar, Production Manager of New Theatres, to look at some of the new buildings and theatres in this city.

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy" To Be Filmed

Milton Krims, author of the original story, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," soon to be filmed by Warner Bros., has been given a new term contract as a result of his work on that screen play and the recently released "The Sisters."

KANANBALA sings and dances beautifully in "Street Singer," New Theatres' musical film at Minerva Talkies.

"BOY MEETS GIRL"!

But How? That Is The Question

Hollywood's acutest headache may be summed up in just three words—boy meets girl!

Problems by the score confront the scenario writers in the construction of every screen story, but there is none that so taxes the ingenuity of these resourceful plotters as the little incident in which boy meets girl.

Simplest formula, of course, is that known in the profession as a "fall." The boy simply falls out of a tree or a hay-loft, lands at the girl's feet and says: "Hello!"

Most screen meetings are simply twists, elaborate though they be, of this fundamental method. Frequently, however, the imaginative writers come up with something new.

USE A HORSE

A homesick horse, for instance, brings about the meeting of Jack Benny and Joan Bennett in Paramount's "Artists and Models Abroad." Locked out of his Paris hotel room in Wild West garments, Benny is trailed by an expatriate cowpony hitched to a hack. To evade the horse, Benny ducks into a sidewalk cafe—and there's Joan.

Bing Crosby and Franciska Gaal meet in "Paris Honeymoon" as bitter contestants over tenancy of a Balken castle, which Bing has leased at the moment that petite Franciska is about to take up residence for a week as her prize in a beauty contest.

Dorothy Lamour, rebelling against wearing a sarong, flees from a trans-continental train in "St. Louis Blues" and seeks refuge on a stranded Mississippi River boat captained by Lloyd Nolan.

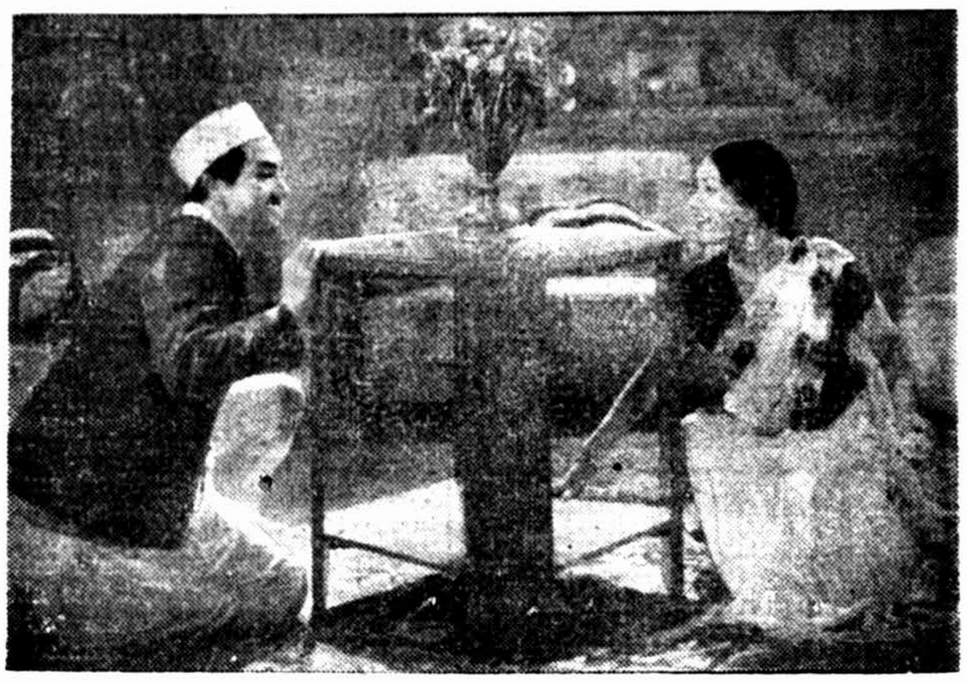
In "Zaza," a flea is instrumental in introducing Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. The hero is intrigued by Claudette's antics in scratching her own back

FOUND IN BED

The meeting of Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll in "Cafe Society" comes when the

(Continued in column 2.)

Film Flashes



Sahu Modak and Shanta Hublikar in an amusing scene from "My Son," Marathi version, running at Central.

Paulette Goddard currently seen in "Young At Heart" will next appear in "Dramatic School", M. G. M. picture

Mr. Arjan Ray, Art Director of New Theatres, who is now in Bombay.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE whose next film is 'Little Princess' in technicolour.

DANCING DAUGHTERS

The three Pooviah Sisters who will be appearing shortly at the Excelsior in a dance programme.

A scene from "Murad," featuring Jairaj and Khurshid, the Bakr-Id attraction at Globe Talkies.

The famous South Indian Musician Mussuri Subramania Iyer who plays the role of 'Tukaram' in Tamil Talkie which will be shown at the Broadway Talkies.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 28.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	77	43	—	—	—0.9
Amraoti	87	65	0.3	0.3	—1.1
Akola	92	63	—	—	—1.4
Ahmedabad	89	61	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	76	51	—	—	—0.8
Ahmednagar	88	62	—	—	—1.8
Allahabad	77	57	—	0.7	—0.6
Benares	74	56	—	0.7	—0.4
BOMBAY	84	70	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	83	58	—	0.7	—3.0
Bhopal	81	58	—	0.3	—
Baroda	88	51	—	—	
Belgaum	87	59	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	91	64	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	53	—	—	—0.3
Calcutta	90	59	—	0.1	—1.0
Cawnpore	78	58	—	0.3	—0.7
Calicut	89	72	—	1.5	—5.3
Colombo	85	69	—	15.3	—5.6
Delhi	75	43	—	—	—1.4
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	60	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	76	51	—	—	—0.3
Indore	82	53	—	—	—0.9
Jhansi	73	56	—	0.3	—0.6
Jubbulpore	81	56	T	0.2	—1.4
Jaipur	77	57	—	—	—0.8
Karwar	85	69	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	78	53	—	0.3	—0.9
Ludhiana	73	42	—	0.2	—2.1
Lahore	69	42	—	0.3	—1.0
Lyallpur	69	43	—	0.3	—0.6
Mysore	87	61	—	1.0	—2.0
Madras	85	63	—	4.5	—6.3
Malegaon	88	60	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	56	36	—	2.0	—1.3
Mahableshwar	71	58	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	87	73	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	89	63	0.1	0.1	—1.6
Poona	89	60	—	0.3	—0.9
Quetta	53	29	T	1.9	—
Ratnagiri	85	71	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	84	50	—	—	—0.3
Surat	87	61	—	—	—0.3
Trichinopoly	87	67	—	4.5	—4.4
Baroda	88	51	—	—	—

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Jan. 28.

There has been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur and scattered showers in the central provinces, East Central India, Orissa, Bengal and Bihar. A western disturbance is affecting North-West India and isolated light showers are reported in Baluchistan the chief amounts of rainfall were Saugor Island and Chalbasa half an inch, Chandbali, Ranchi, Daltonganj and Amraoti quarter of an inch.

Forecast until the evening of January 29:—A few isolated light showers will occur in North-West Frontier and Kashmir, in and around the Central Provinces and in Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.7 degrees 3.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-1-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT

Assembly Passes Bill After Eight Days' Debate

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

After a protracted debate lasting for seven days the Madras Assembly passed to-night the motion of the Congress Party recommending the Government to take immediate steps to introduce a legislatoin based on the recommendations of the Prakasam Committee report on the Madras Estates Land Act.

The amendment on behalf of the Zamindars that the Prakasam Committee report be further referred to a Committee presided over a High Court judge for consideration was negatived, while a few other amendments were withdrawn.—A. P.

DANGEROUS GANG COMBED OUT

Several Arrests In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, January 28.

The City Police haye placed under arrest, a dangerous gang of burglars after combing them out from various localities in the City. During the search, the police recovered a number of cartridges and a firearm. A woman was found in possession of a double-barrelled pistol. The total arrests is ten and more are expected. Some stolen property was also recoverd.

HEAVY IMPORTS OF FOREIGN RICE

Grain Merchants' Complaint

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The Rice and Grain Merchants' Association, Madras, it is understood, have addressed a letter to the Government of India drawing their attention to the heavy imports of foreign rice, particularly from Saigon and Indo-China, into the Presidency and also urging them to take adequate steps to check further imports of the commodity.

The huge consignments of paddy and rice that have so far arrived into the Madras city from Burma, Saigon and Indo-China have already adversely affected the home produce, and there is a fall in the price of rice in the local market.—United Press.

Golden Image Of Goddess Stolen

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, January 27.

A golden image of Goddess Bhavani, weighing over 50 tolas was stolen from the Koli community's temple at Varsoli near Alibag. This has caused a great sensation among the Kolis and the police are making searching inquiries.

AHMEDABAD'S GRIEF FOR THAKORE'S DEATH

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

The Ahmedabad Municipality adjourned to-day after passing a resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow and appreciation of the services of the late Balvantrai P. Thakore, ex-President of the Municipality and decided to raise a fitting memorial.

FAREWELL TO MR. MHATRE

43 Years' Service At The "Oriental"

Mr. Gajanan R. Mhatre, Assistant Secretary General of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, was presented with an address by the officers, members of the staff and representatives of the Company on the eve of his retirement after a period of 43 years' of service.

A tea party was given in Mr. Mhatre's honour at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening at which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. A large gathering of the Company's officials was present.

Mr. E. W. Jones, General Manager, in his introductory speech dwelt upon the invaluable assistance Mr. Mhatre had rendered as his colleague and after making a few complimentary remarks wished Mr. Mhatre a happy retirement from his onerous duties which he had so ably discharged. Mr. Mhatre's, he said, was a well-earned rest.

Mr. M. S. Kharas, retired Chief Accountant, then read the address, which was later presented to Mr. Mhatre by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas with eulogic remarks in the course of which he observed how the recipient of the address had risen from the lowest to the highest wrung of the ladder—from a salary of Rs. 25 to a post of Rs. 1,500 a month.

Mr. Mhatre thanked his colleagues in suitable terms. The chief guests were garlanded and tea was then served.

The function terminated after Mr. G. D. Sutherland, the Secretary General of the Company raised a vote of thanks.

SUDDEN FIRE IN HUBLI

HUBLI, Jan. 28.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the new block of the building of the Hubli Municipal Borough. The fire was noticed by a watchman. On receipt of the information of the fire, the municipal fire engine immediately rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire. The police later searched the whole block and removed all records and receipt books. It is understood that some receipt books had been burnt. The police are also stated to have found some traces of kerosene oil on the floor of the building.

The cause of the fire is not known. Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

INDIAN RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27

The following appointments on Indian Railways are announced:

Mr. A. F. Harvey, General Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement at the end of January and Mr. L. P. Misra, at present officiating as a Member of the Federal Public Services Commission, will on relief from that charge be appointed as officiating General Manager in place of Mr. Harvey. Pending the return of Mr. Misra to the Railway Department, Mr. H. G. Salmond, Deputy General Manager, will officiate as General Manager.

When Mr. J. A. Bell, General Manager, East Indian Railway proceeds on leave in March, Mr. R. E. Marriott, now Chief Engineer of that Railway, will be appointed to officiate as General Manager.

Mr. E. R. Casement, at present Senior Government Inspector No. 2, Calcutta, will relieve Mr. Marriott and officiate as Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway.—United Press

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New Stage In Struggle In States

PROTEST AGAINST JAIPUR MISRULE

Muslims Also Support Prajamandal

Complete support to the Prajamandal in its fight against misrule was extended by the Muslim subjects of Jaipur State at a meeting held under the auspices of the Jamiatul-Quresh Jaipur, Bombay, at the hall of the Jamiat in Boocher Bazaar on Thursday evening.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and was addressed by Pandit Niranjan Prasad Ajit, Mr. Damodardas, Moulvi Ahamed Raza of Laxmangarh, Mr. Mahamood Sardar, Mr. Ibrahim Ali and others.

The President said that the people only claimed what belonged to them but they could expect no mercy from the Princes. They would attain freedom only by staking their all in the fight for it.

In particular he urged, the Muslims not to lag behind in the fight for freedom. Now that a fight was imminent, they should prepare to contribute their quota.

Pandit Niranjan Prasad condemned the authorities of the Jaipur State, for banning the entry of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj into the State and declaring the Prajamandal illegal and exhorted the people to extend full support to the Prajamandal.

Mr. Damodardas traced the history of the Prajamandal and asserted that no earthly power could crush the satyagraha movement. He felt confident that history was going to repeat itself and what had happened in British India would happen again in the Indian States.

KELKAR ON 'INDIAN INDEPENDENCE'

Addressing a public meeting in Marathi at the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum, on the "Independence of India," Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Congress had the same goal in view though they differed with regard to the means of achieving it. A country could be called free only when it secured complete economic, social and political indpendence.

Mr. Kelkar traced at length the history of political movements in India and said that the leaders of every movement were inspired by the same ideal namely the complete freedom of the country. It was therefore wrong to suggest that people who belonged to groups other than the Congress were less sincere in their love for the ideal of freedom.

SLEUTH HOUNDS FOR CRIME DETECTION

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

Employment of sleuth-hounds for the detection of crime is the latest method of combating increasing crime which the Frontier Police have under contemplation.

It is understood that a police officer would shortly be deputed to South Africa to undergo training in this branch of crime detection.—A.P.

Talcher And Dhenkanal Lead In Repression

MAHATMA'S CALL TO ORISSA GOVT.

Charge Against Resident Of Western India States

"THE MOVEMENT FOR LIBERTY WITHIN THE STATES IS ENTERING A NEW STAGE," writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan," on "The States."

He adds: "History is going to repeat itself. Talcher and Dhenkanal have led the way in repression. IT IS NO SMALL MATTER THAT 26,000 OUT OF 75,000, ALL TOLD, HAVE MIGRATED FROM TALCHER TO BRITISH ORISSA. Prof. Ranga has published harrowing details of the sufferings of these refugees. His narrative is supported by Thakkar Bapa, the great social reformer and philanthropist, who responds to the call of distress, no matter from what quarter it comes.

They have been in exile for two months. I had hoped that they would have returned to their homes. But there seems to be no peace for these people as yet.

It is not possible for Orissa alone to tackle the relief work. The Government of Orissa has not much money to spare. I hope that the Marwadi Relief Society will take up the relief work bearing in mind that labour should be found for the refugees.

Ranpur has murdered a Political Agent, and the police and military are having a merry time at the expense of innocent men and women. I hope the Government of Orissa will firmly handle the situation and not let the imperial power deal with the situation as it chooses.

The imperial power loses its head when it loses one of its own class in the circumstances attending the unfortunate murder of Major Bazalgette. This murder should show us that there is nothing to be gained by the people by such acts.

Jaipur will not tolerate even the education of the Jaipurians to ask and fit themselves for responsible government and would presently bury alive one of its foremost sons.

The advisers of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot think nothing of making him eat his own words and commit a breach of his promise solemnly made to his people.

The Resident of the Western States is party to this breach, if evidence in my possession is to be relied upon. To him the Congress and Sardar are anathema.

Ground is being prepared in Rajkot for fomenting quarrels between Hindus and Muslims and the people in general and the Bhayats. None of these have hitherto quarrelled. It is to be hoped that the Muslims and the Bhayats will not prove enemies of their own deliverance.

The reformers' course is clear. They must avoid all clash. They must be prepared to die at the hands of their own people if the occasion arose. They have tried with marvellous success the weapon of non-violent non-co-operation. They can enforce it and simply sit still. The people are the paymasters, and the prince and the officials are their servants who have to do the will of their masters.

This is literally true of an awakened and enlightened people who know the art of thinking and acting as of one mind.

I would urge the people in the other states to hasten slowly. Liberty is theirs if they will have patience and self-restraint. Let them everywhere knit themselves together and have a consciousness of their strength. They should not have internal dissensions. They must know how to combat the maxim of irresponsibility—divide and rule. It is easy enough if the reformers master the technique of non-violence.

Travancoreans had better be on their guard. I have sufficient evidence in my possession to show that attempts are being made to create divisions between Hindus and Christians and Ezhwas.

If they are to have responsible Government, they must forget that they are of these different communities. They must learn that they are one and indivisible political unit, and they must attain control over all forces of violence. They must take full responsibility for peace throughout Travancore without the aid of the police, if they are to win freedom through non-violent means. Meetings and processions are necessary for propaganda among ignorant masses. They are not necessary for a people awakened to a sense of their duty as citizens. Swaraj is for the awakened, not for the sleepy and the ignorant.—A. P.

Bengal Premier Opens Press Room In Secretariat

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

"In some quarters I am regarded as the arch hangman of Journalism in Bengal. I can say most truthfully that I appreciate as much as anybody else, the immense importance of friendly relations between Government and the Press.

"We do not mind criticism; on the contrary, we welcome helpful criticism, but certainly we also repel insinuation and unjust suppression of facts.

"Therefore, we hope that the step we are taking today will inaugurate a new era, in the relation between the Press and Government." Thus observed the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, formally opening the Press Room in the Bengal Secretariat, this afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of Calcutta journalists.—United Press.

CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has been finally elected President of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference to be held at Jalpaiguri on February 4 and 5 next.

Retna Moerindiah (Madame Cartier) well-known Javanese Court Dancer and partner of the Indian Dancer, Ram Gopal, arrived in Bombay by the English mail boat on Thursday night.

TANDON ADVISED TO TAKE REST

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Mr. Purushottamdas Das Tandon, Speaker of U. P. Assembly is reported to have mild heart attack at Cawnpore, where he went to attend the marriage of his relative. Dr. Murari Lal who examined him advised him to take complete rest.

VICEROY REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by personal staff returned to Delhi this morning after their winter tour.

Their Excellencies were received at New Delhi station by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and other officials. The usual salute was fired announcing their arrival.—A. P.

C. D. Barfivala Elected Parla's New President

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

At a Special General Meeting of the Vile-Parle-Andheri Municipal Board held this morning, Mr. C. D Barfivala (Congress) was elected President of the Municipality for the unexpired period of the triennium in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta.

The Independent Party put forward the name of Mr. Paul Perriera who secured 12 votes while his rival Mr. Barfivala got 13, the Vice-President Mr. L. L. Misquitta who occupied the Chair voting for Mr Barfivala. Mr. Barfivala was the recipient of congratulations from all sections of the house.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY
There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the son.
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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

SHIVAJI THE GREAT REPEATS GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP SUCCESS

E. Britt Rides In Brilliant Form

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A nicely varied programme provided sport of an interesting order at Mahaluxmi yesterday. Finishes were generally close and exciting, testifying to the excellence of the handicapper's work. Backers again failed to find winners, only one outright favourite scoring during the afternoon.

A notable feature was the brilliant riding of E. Britt. The smart Australian was astride four winners which included Shivaji The Great who captured the important Grand Western Handicap for the second time in three years.

Several new course records were made. Seventh Heaven, late Sukab lowered the six furlongs Arab record held by Baden by one-fifth of a second and Four Aces made the remarkably fast time of 2 minutes 17 3|5 seconds for the ten furlongs of the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup, thus beating Farat Prince's best which had stood for three years.

Best backed in Division II of the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Sarkhat failed to play her expected bold part. The moderate company gave the Kashmir owned Iraq an opportunity to earn her first winning distinction. She had good handling from Y. S. Khan and held Burgess who moved up late by three parts of a length. Taj Subhan accounted for the beaten others.

WINS LIKE A CHAMPION

Seventh Heaven won the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Division I like the racing certainty he was thought to be Burn saw to it that his mount was well away and won practically from start to finish. Wheel of Fortune made a great bid near home but whilst he beat Prince Hilal readily enough could not get up to the winner, who has now won four times in five attempts.

The race for the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Cup aroused the greatest interest. Backers voted solidly for Fadilhat al Hawa, Mr. Diamond's brilliant mare though several good judges doubted her ability to stay Golden Ticket and Four Aces had their respective followings. The favourite will in the race for a mile, faded out of the contest two furlongs from home when Four Aces went ahead and easily stayed the challenge of King of Diamonds. Jirnas came with a strong run to secure a minor placing. Four Aces in cutting the distance in 2 minutes 17 3|5 seconds, beat Farat Prince's previous best—2 minutes 18 3|5 seconds.

Several of the smartest Indian breds in training darned still for the important Jammu Cup. Pompeion in the Kashmir jacket, headed market operations with Jayant and Miss Lena next in demand. In a fast run race Pom Pom took charge a furlong from home and won well from the late finishing Jayant. The favourite was hard ridden into the third placing and Quicksilver was fourth.

LORD BYRON STAYS

The result of the Fort Plate. Division II was disappointing from the point of view of backers. Mark You, the market choice, had nothing to do with the finish. The Rajpipla five-year old was too late on the scene to be a danger. The winner turned up in Lord Byron in the Svamvur jacket. The son of Manfred surprised everybody by his ability to stay a mile, since his previous essays gave one the impression that he could just get a sprint course. The Grove, pulled out after a long spell ran into the position of runner-up and Curialistic was third.

The Ceylon-owned Rosewood recorded her first success in Western India when she won the Fort Plate, Division I from a useful lot of rivals. Brace gave the Chestnut daughter of Walter Gay plenty of time to settle down and making his run two furlongs from home, easily outstayed the well favoured Girvan. Sea Battle plodded in into a minor placing and Final Glance filled the unremunerative berth.

Winner of the Grand Western Handicap in 1937 Shivaji The Great repeated the performance this year when pulling off a 3—1 chance in smart company. Superbly ridden by E. Britt, the son of Pantheon got the better of a grim duel with Motky by a neck. Mas d'Antibes, whipping in until heads were turned for home came with a sparkling late run to secure a minor placing. Romney could not manage anything better than a fourth and was obviously troubled by the early fast pace all by Le Duc and Talk.

VETERAN'S COME-BACK

That he can still raise a gallop the ex-King's Cup winner and twice Eclipse Stakes winner Play On demonstrated when he scrambled home the winner of the Chief of Kagal Plate by a short head from Bachelor's Bard with Tetrazone and Zuyder Zee third, fourth respectively and separated only by short heads. Zuyder Zee, the best backed here, was slowly away raced last until the turn and then came through well to run the winner and placed horses very close.

The programme concluded with a closely contested finish for the Adelaide Plate in which Chhatrasal and Who's Who were concerned. The latter, a speedy beginner looked to have the race, won close home, but went under to the strong challenge of the Kolhapur candidate after as pretty a struggle as has been seen this season. Paper Boy filled the minor placing, but the greatly favoured Far West was never in it with a chance. Shipstall, that gay deceiver, looked like playing a part, but close home he showed no inclination to struggle and was knocked into fourth place.

The Daily Treble was correctly nominated this time and Rs. 9,021 came the way of the lucky investor who combined Lord Byron, Shivaji The Great and Play On.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 450. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

(To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's IRAQ JEWEL 8-7, Y.S. Khan. 1
Mr. Gem's BURGESS 9-0, Naji Dawood 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 8-8, Sulleman Ahmad 3
Mr. D. M. Mistry's BLANCHE 8-10, Giblin. 4

Won by 3|4 length,, 3|4 length 1 length.

Time: 1min. 22 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 38 and Rs. 43 for places.

Favourite: Sarkhat.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second, Rs. 1,800; Third, Rs. 900. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

The Raja of Akalkot's SEVENTH HEAVEN 8-3 Burn 1
Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE 8-5 Cook 2
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 9-3 W. Evans 3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-7 Obaid 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, neck, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 20secs.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite: Seventh Heaven.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP. Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

A Gold Cup Value Rs. 3,000, presented by the Nawabzada of Bhopal and Rs. 11,000, from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FOUR ACES 8-7 W. Sibbritt 1
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS, 7-12, (cd. 7-10), Evans 2
Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 7-7, Simpson 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET 8-0 E. Britt 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 2min. 17 3|5secs.

Did not run: Dahman Fadhil 7-7 and Jewan 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 50 and Rs. 114 for placse.

Favourite: Fadhilat al Hawa.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE JAMMU CUP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

A Cup value £150 to the owner of the winner, presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III & IV.

Mr. Osman Chotani's POM-POM, 8-3, E. Britt 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT, 8-4, Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN, 7-7, (cd. 7-10), W. Sibbritt 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER, 8-7, Mahomed Khan 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 14 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh Jnr.

THE FORT PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON, 7-12, E. Britt 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's THE GROVE, 8-6, Obaid 2
Mrs. J. E. Malone's CURIALISTIC, 7-12, Marrable 3
Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO, 8-4, Harding 4

Won by 3|4 length, neck, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 40 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 85 for win, and Rs. 32, Rs. 83 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. F. Amarasuriya's ROSEWOOD, 8-12, Brace 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIRVAN, 8-2, Selby 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE, 7-9, E. Britt 3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's FINAL GLANCE, 9-0, Cook 4

Not run: Levant 8-4, Rough Sea 8-1 and Golden Link 7-9.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, shorthead.

Time: 1 minute, 40 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 17,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 12,500; Second, Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI THE GREAT, 8-12, E. Britt 1
Mrs. N. Clarke's MOTKY, 8-4, Burn 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAS d'ANTIBES, 8-12, Obaid 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROMNEY, 8-5, Bond 4

Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 27 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 9-0, Evans 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD, 7-9, E. Britt 2
Mr. E. Esmond's TETRAZONE, 8-1, Rickaby 3
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ZUYDER ZEE, 9-4. Obaid 4

Not run: Diamond Shower 8-9 and Solmint 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 285 for win, Rs 58, Rs. 26 and Rs. 58 for places.

Winner trained by M. Hoyt.

THE ADELAID PLATE Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; Second, Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL, 8-5, E. Britt 1
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO, 8-11, Evans 2
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY, 8-8, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SHIPSTOLL, 8-0, Selby 4

Not run: Shell Out 8-3 and Twain 7-10.

Tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 27 and Rs. 50 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The newest cruiser "Gloucester" has been commissioned at Devonport for service in an East Indies station. Before sailing in February she will be visited by the "Duchess of Gloucester" who launched her.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SEND-OFF TO JAMNALAL BAJAJ

On Eve Of Departure For Ajmere

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public send-off will be accorded to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, who is proceeding to Ajmere to defy the Jaipur State's ban on his entry into the State. Sjt. Jamnalalji will leave Bombay to-day (Sunday) by the Frontier Mail which leaves from the Central Station at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.). Volunteers are requested to be present at the Central Station at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES ON A.-I. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

The poll for the election of five representatives on the All-India Congress Committee from among the Bombay delegates to the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress will take place today (Sunday) at the Congress House, between the hours 3 and 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The method of voting is by what is known as "The Proportional Representation by Single Transferable Vote."

The first meeting of the said delegates will be held also today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Need For Amending Bombay Tenancy Bill

Suggestions By Dr. G. S. Mahajani

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 27.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M.L.C., has issued the following statement:—

The Tenancy Bill is now on the agenda of the Legislative Assembly and will be referred to the Select Committee (I hope it will be a Joint Select Committee) in the form in which it was first introduced in the last Session. Any changes in the Bill can now be introduced only at the Select Committee stage. I have already published suggestions which, in my view, will improve the Bill. I hereby wish to make the following earnest appeal to the bigger landowners, the smaller landowners, and to the Government.

REASONABLE RENT

The principle of reasonable rent and a sense of security to the tenant is now universally accepted for social justice. Landowners, therefore, should raise no objections to the proposal that I have made, viz., that a minimum period should be fixed for leases (5 years for dry lands and 10 years for wet lands) and that the tenant should naturally expect to be continued on the land if he is willing to accept any fresh but reasonable terms of contract. And for self-cultivation, the bigger landowners must wait till the period of lease is over. I quite agree that property is an extension of personality but the enjoyment on all property rights, as history shows, is subject to certain qualifications.

LEGAL ASPECT FUTILE

I am not competent to enter into the legal aspect of the question (and I do not much like to depend upon it). Section 299 of the Government of India Act may give the landowners protection against expropriation without compensation. But it is not safe to rely on this protection. The safeguards in the Government of India Act are after all subject to interpretation by the Federal Court and they are safeguards not introduced by our Nation but imposed by the British. In the next political advance of our country, these safeguards will naturally have to yield place to safeguards introduced by ourselves.

It is not therefore a wise policy for any vested interests—I do not say that they are not legitimate interests—to look for their protection to the interference by Governors or to the interpretations of the Federal Court. In the last resort, they will not be of any avail. It is prudent to refer things to first principles and take on stand on what is good for social justice and the general good of all the classes in the Nation.

SMALL LANDHOLDERS

Under the Bill in its present form, the small landowners are no doubt left untouched. But the feeling of security is only illusory. For, if the tenants of 6 years' standing of landowners owning over 100 acres, are to be given occupancy rights, it is only a small step to propose an amending act to bring down the limit of 100 acres to 50, 25 and so on until it is removed altogether. If the principle, therefore, is once admitted, the position of the small landowners can on no account be regarded as safe. It is necessary, therefore, that they should take a long view and be themselves prepared to remove the evil.

I am aware that in most cases the leases are annual; and it is for that reason that even the small landowners should be now prepared to agree to a minimum period for the leases. It is true that especially in the Deccan there is an intermingling of landlordish and tenantry and that some landowners let out their lands only when they can secure some temporary job in urban areas. In the case of small landowners, therefore, I have proposed a provision that for "self-cultivation", they can take back the land after one year's notice—a concession not open to the bigger landowners.

COMPREHENSIVE INQUIRY

It would, of course, have been the best policy for Government to have acceded to the demand of the Liberal Party for a comprehensive enquiry of the subject before undertaking any legislation on such a vital and controversial subject. In the circumstances, I can now press for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee. Further, Government should not lose sight of one principle that in order to carry out large-scale social reforms, favourable contexts have to be maintained.

Two of these are continuity of policy and satisfaction of all responsible and reasonable sections of the public. Even advanced radical thinkers in the West have admitted that "no plan which has been imposed by prolonged violence is ever likely to achieve the desirable results it is expected to achieve and that therefore only strictly necessary reforms should be undertaken." And the second principle is that "no reform, however intrinsically desirable, should be undertaken if it is likely to result in violent opposition."

WANTED INTERNAL UNITY

My only submission is that without depriving the landowners of their theoretical rights of evicting their tenants it is possible to secure to all the tenants the sense of security of tenure which really should be the object in view. We as a country cannot afford to have internal unity impaired on any account. There are larger issues before the country for which it is necessary and possible for all classes to unite. It is, therefore, as much the duty of Government as of the Opposition to observe certain restraint in their enthusiasm to launch their cherished schemes.

Auzurie Presents Lively Programme

INTERESTING DANCES SEEN AT THE CAPITOL

A lively sense of rhythm and a remarkable flair for portraying a varied range of emotions, rather than sheer technique, characterizes the dances of Auzurie who received a popular welcome at the Capitol last evening. Let the pedant and the formalist worry about the imperfections of her foot-work or the sometimes unorthodox 'mudras.' There does not seem to be any one technique that she follows, though she makes use of them all as it suits her.

But Auzurie more than compensates for any technical flaws by her marvellous vitality, vivacity and verve. Her movements have the rhythm of the born dancer and she possesses, what too much technique often kills, that gay abandon which enlivens even her strictly formal postures. Moreover she has the additional advantage of a plastic face and expressive eyes so that portrayal of varying emotions and moods comes natural to her. Between the two extremes of rigid adherence to technical formulae beyond the understanding of ordinary people and the vulgar exhibitionism of the "popular" brand of semi-western chorus dances. So common in our films, Auzurie presents an interesting variant. This blending of the classical and the popular indicates a possible approach to the problem of the re-orientation of Indian dancing.

VARIED FARE

A dozen dance items were presented last evening varying from the near-Kathakali "Bhasmasur Vadh" to the festive and ever-popular Radha-Krishna dance. The former was notable inasmuch as it provided a pleasing contrast between 'Tandav' and 'Lasya'—a lively affair as the demon succumbs to the feminine wiles of impish Mohini, learns to dance from her and ultimately meets his much-deserved end. Equally successful was "Kach and Devyani," another lively episode, which gave Auzurie excellent scope to portray those essentially feminine moods of love, infatuation, disappointment and anger. These dances also revealed Shankarnath and Krishna Kumaran to be talented, and often impressive, dancers though, behind their masks and beards, it was difficult to know exactly which was which. Amarjyoti who is gifted with a good figure displayed competent foot-work though at moments one did wish he was a trifle less stiff. The girls—Rukmini, Nandni and Raj Lakshmi—gave good support.

FRESCOES COME TO LIFE

The "Pujaran" dance was a tribute to Auzurie's histrionic, rather than terpischorean, talent. Devotional ecstasy was feelingly expressed.

"Laxmi Darshan" was notable for swift foot-work and impressive choreography while "Ajanta Phantasy" was, as it were, an object lesson in the very fundamentals of Indian classical dancing. The costumes, postures and gestures of Ajanta were faithfully revived. "Indra Sabha," a colourful pageant played by the entire cast, appropriately brought the programme to a close amidst prolonged cheers.

While orchestration was good though once or twice a little high-pitched and Manmohan sang well for his age, the vocal music provided did not come up to the level of the dancing. Nevertheless, the show can be heartily recommended—both to the students of dance and the average citizen in search of an evening's entertainment.

K. A. A.

EFFECTIVE FULFILMENT OF MASS PROGRAMMES

Why Congress Decided To Capture Local Bodies

A fervent appeal to cast their votes for the Congress candidates at the ensuing municipal elections, was made by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presiding over a meeting held at Kamatipra on Saturday night.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sunderdas Morarji.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of his speech, said that ten years ago the Congress never thought that it would suspend its struggle and undertake administrative responsibilities. But during the last two years the situation had changed so completely that they could expect that power would pass into the hands of popular representatives, and they would have to shoulder the responsibility of governing the whole country, in the near future.

The Congress Cabinets in eight provinces were doing whatever they could to carry out the Congress programme of uplifting the masses. The Congress had now decided to capture the local bodies also, because the local bodies controlled matters which affected the every day life of the masses. Congress was fighting the elections so that it might be enabled to carry out its mass programme more effectively.

Individual candidates could do nothing. It was only a united party that could achieve anything. Much weight should not be attached to the merits of individual candidates. Care had been taken to select trustworthy and selfless candidates. Even so if any candidate was considered unsuitable by them, they should not be worried because behind the candidates was the security of the Congress.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee said that Congress was an organisation of the masses, and wherever there was work to be done for the benefit of the masses Congress would go there.

He also exhorted them not to differentiate between Congress Candidates, and asked them to divide their votes equally. He hoped that they would do their duty towards the Congress

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the Monthly Flag Hoisting Ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, by Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Committee.

MR. DINSHA NASSERWANJI DASTUR

Appointed Writer For "H. M. Voice" (Gujarati Section)

His Master's Voice Recording Company (the Gujarati Section) have selected Mr. Dinsha Nassarwanji Dastur, L.S.G.D., to write in pure Gujarati poems, skits comic, dramas, etc. Mr. Dastur is a well-known Gujarati author, and has to his credit several well-known novels and dramas like "Sadguni Saroj", "Paltatu Kismat"

MR. D. N. DASTUR

"Bal Sitaro", "Amarnam", etc. In 1932, Mr. Dastur's name was proposed in the public for the Gujarati Literature Prize (Kantawalla Prize) for his novel "Paltatu Kismat". Last year he got two prizes for writing a story entitled "Amarnam" in the "Sanj Vartman", which evoked considerable interest among the Gujarati readers of all classes.

HIS CLEAR AND BOLD LEAD

Punjab Socialists Accord Support To Subhas

LAHORE, Jan. 28

The Working Committee of the Punjab Socialist Party at a meeting today, Sardar Arursingh M.L.A. presiding, passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Subhas Bose on his stand in the matter of the presidential election and according him full support.

The resolution expressed the opinion that at the present juncture Mr. Bose had rendered great service to the cause of the Indian freedom movement by his clear and bold lead.—United Press

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT SUBHAS BOSE

GAYA, Jan. 27.

In a joint statement to the Press regarding the Congress Presidential election Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati regret the controversy over this question and declare: Mr Bose's youth, his breadth of vision, his grasp of the world situation, his firm attitude towards the question of Federation, all fit him so eminently for the high office, which so many of us want him to continue to hold for another year".

They consider as regrettable in the extreme "the organised move on the part of some influential members of the Working Committee" against Mr. Bose's election.

Maharashtra Socialists' Support

A Poona message says:

A resolution recommending the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to support the candidature of Mr. Subhas Bose for the Congress presidency, was carried by the annual general meeting of of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party, held to-night with Mr. Nath Ghanekar in the chair.

The Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party at a meeting held this evening at Patna decided to support the candidature of Mr. Subhas Bose for the Presidentship of the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress.

Bihar Socialists To Vote For Bose

PATNA, January 28.

The Council of Action of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party at a meeting last night decided to vote 'en bloc' for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at the forthcoming Congress presidential election. A whip has been issued to Congress Socialist delegates to the Tripuri Session from Bihar urging them to vote one and all for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—A.P.

Punjab M. L. A. Pleads For Subhas' Re-Election

LAHORE, Jan. 28

Sardar Kishensingh, member of the Punjab Assembly and father of the late Bhagatsingh, in a statement appeals to the delegates to re-elect Mr. Bose by an overwhelming majority.—United Press

Majority Of Punjab Delegates To Vote For Subhas?

LAHORE, Jan. 28

Mr. Bedi, Secretary of the All-India Kisan Council appeals to the country to vote solidly for Mr. Bose and smash federation.

Enquiries in Congress circles indicate that about 200 Punjab delegates out of 285 are likely to vote for Mr. Bose's re-election tomorrow.—United Press

ARMY OFFICER ON JOINT TASK OF BROWN SHIRTS & ARMY

BERLIN, Jan. 28.

The group leaders of the Brown Shirts have assembled in Berlin. They were addressed by a high officer of the Army General Staff on the joint tasks of the Brown Shirts and the Army.

Congress Candidates From Parbhadevi-Worli

The following are candidates for Election to the Corporation on behalf of the Congress from Parbhadevi-Worli, Ward No 18:—

MR. I. S. PATEL.

Mr. I. S. Patel is a Commercial and Audit and Secretarial L.A.A. Since 1920 till date for the last 13 years continuously worked as a Secretary and Vice-President and President for the last several years of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Member of the B.P.C.C. for the last 17 years and its ex-treasurer, Vice-President of the 2nd War Council in 1930. He was imprisoned in 1930 and in 1932 for over 2 1/2 years in C.D. movement.

He is a sitting member of the Corporation and its member for 7 years, and a member of its Scools Committee. He is also associated with several public institutions being a member of the Education and Estate Committee of the Social Service League. Member of the Educational Committee of the Vanita Vishram, General Secretary of the Hindu Seva Samaj, the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union and B.B. and C.I. Rly. Employees' Union and Vice-President, Social Welfare Association.

MR. KASHI PRASAD SINGH

Mr. Kashi Prasad Singh belongs to the United Provinces, and was educated at the Allahabad University. He has been an earnest participant in public and particularly

in national activities. As a school teacher once, he evinced interest in educational progress of the country. He later joined journalism and worked on the staff of "Vishwamitra" in Calcutta. He is a scholar of Hindi.

He was in the thick of the fight in 1930 and 1932 and was imprisoned twice. He is a very active Congress worker, and the "G" Ward Constituency will do well to return such a Congressman to the Corporation.

MR. V. B. WORLIKAR

As an active Khaddar Prachar worker in the Worli Section and in Kolaba District, Mr. Vasudev Worlikar has gained considerable reputation. He has also actively worked for the educational uplift of the backward classes in "G" Ward.

Mr. Worlikar took part in the C.D. movement and has always adhered to the Congress cause.

Mr. Akbar, youngest son of late Dr. Rajabally Patel, left Bombay the other day to prosecute his medical studies in London.

RIBBENTROP LEAVES FOR BERLIN

WARSAW, Jan. 27.

Herr Von Ribbentrop left for Berlin.

It is believed the conversations resulted in no more than a reaffirmation of the ten year German-Polish Agreement of 1934, despite Herr Ribbentrop's reported desire to obtain more definite assurances regarding Poland's attitude towards her commitments in Western Europe.

The rumour that the colonial problem was discussed is discounted.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

LONDON, Jan. 29.

At Cheltenham in amateur international, England beat Wales (5/2).—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' GATHERING

Jamnadas Mehta's Emphasis On Individual Freedom

The annual social gathering of University Hostel Students' Union was held in Convocation Hall, on Saturday evening, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

The function was attended among others by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri, and Prof. C. N. Vakil

The function began with light refreshments. Those present were then treated to a rich and entertaining programme, consisting of mock speeches, orchestral and vocal music and a vriety of other interesting items. Mr. Mujumdar's "hypnotic tricks" and Mr. Swamidason's "irrelevant speech" were much appreciated and kept the audience in high spirits.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of his address urged the necessity of providing full scope for the development of individual freedom and hoped that the University would lay a surest foundation of collective life of the city.

The function came to a close with the singing of "Vande Matram".

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR AND KILLED

An old gentleman met with a fatal motor accident on Saturday.

It appears that about 11-20 a.m. B. N. Batliwala (62) was walking along Bellasis Road. At the junction of Moreland Road he attempted to cross the Road from South to North. While doing so he was knocked down by motor car No. T-1674 which was being driven along Bellasis Road from East to West.

He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries, later in the afternoon.

Capitalists Benefiting At Expense Of Agriculturists

(Continued from page 19

of the Congress Group stated that at the instance of Mr. Parker he had got into touch with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who had informed him that he could not accept Mr. Parker's amendment because the reopening of this question was likely to reopen the whole issue. Mr. Pantulu stated that he and his Party wanted to move a number of amendments. They, however, did not do so because they were not willing to disturb the compromise reached in the Assembly.

GRIGG'S OBSERVATIONS

Mr. Chambers moved that the Bill be passed.

In supporting the motion, Sir James Grigg, who was ill during the final stages of the Bill in the Assembly and did not take part in it, took the opportunity in the Council to make a few general observations "of a more or less valedictory character." He realised he was counting his chickens before they were finally hatched because the Assembly had still to ratify the amendments made by this House but there ought to be no difficulty about this seeing that these amendments raised no new question of principle. Sir James proceeded to express his warmest gratitude and admiration for the work of those officially concerned with the bill and he mentioned particularly Messrs. Sheehy and Chambers and the draftsman Mr. Bartley. Apart from "some of us who have appeared in the public eye more than others," a vast amount of arduous and devoted labour had been done behind the scenes which must also be weighed in the scales.

CAREER OF THE BILL

After briefly sketching the chequered career of the Bill Sir James observed: "If it becomes law, it will be to an unusual degree an effort in collaboration and if, as I think it will, that collaboration inside the legislature means a great measure of acceptance outside it, then the Bill will represent a definite epoch in the fiscal history of this great country. It will mean a fairer incidence of taxation, better protection for the honest man and more powerful engines against the dishonest." Of course an efficient and incorruptible administration was a vital concommitant to the Bill and they were labouring to secure this. The hope was permisible that the Bill in course of time might provide the foundation for a system of taxation. He expressed his personal gratitude to the House for disposing of the Bill so expeditiously.

MR. ASKURAN'S COMPLAINTS

Mr. Santidas Askuran complained that the Council of State under the present constitution had no effective voice in shaping measures like the Income Tax Bill, although its members were more likely to be affected by its provisions. He felt that such measures should be referred to Joint Select Committee of the both the Houses as was done in England. The Speaker asserted that the Congress Party in the Assembly was mistaken in the impression that they had improved the Bill by means of the compromise formula. They had not; and provisions of the Bill as it was finally emerging from the Council were likely to retard industrial progress of the country. He felt that the Bill should have been left to the Federal Finance Minister, who would have had larger understanding of the needs of the country and people.

"GREAT ACHIEVEMENT"

Mr. Stokes paid a tribute to the Finance Member and his lieutenants for piloting this measure. The bill contains, he said, a great deal of what was the result of a compromise and as such was a great achievement for the Finance Member who had been able to weld together so many differing opinions.

The Maharajdhiraj of Darbhanga, while congratulating those responsible for the Bill, said that his reading of the Bill did not warrant a congratulation of the tax-payer, whose interests had been more or less ignored. He pointed out the difficulties that lay in the way of the present policy of taxing the rich in the manner proposed in the Bill. He would not, he said, subscribe to a measure which as a matter of fact did not distinguish between the honest and the dishonest assessee. He deprecated those provisions of the Bill which went even farther than the income tax law in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hosein Imam pointed out that the Bill did not allow for the deference between "Accrual" and "Realisation" and said that there were many instances of accrual without realisation.

The President: I am afraid all this is hair-splitting.

Mr. Imam: It is a burning question, Sir. Even where allowances were made for bad debts, in such cases it would depend on the vagaries of departmental officials.

"APOLOGIST FOR GOVT."

He next referred to Mr. P. N. Sapru in his "new role as apologist for the Government."

The President: I cannot understand the attitude of you and your colleagues. On the first day you were showering praises on the Finance Member and now you are attacking him. (Laughter).

Sir James Grigg: I can explain that. Now I have exhausted my right to answer back (renewed laughter).

Dealing with double income tax relief, Mr. Imam hoped that better sense would prevail when there would be a more responsible Government at the Centre and this "undemocratic relief" would be removed.

Mr. P. N. Sapru complimented Sir James Grigg and Messrs. Sheehy and Chambers on their work. He agreed with Mr. Imam's criticism of double income-tax relief, and said that double income-tax was not economically wrong or unsound. He did not subscribe to the view that the Bill was the best of a bad bargain and pointed out that even an alien Government could give something good. He praised the income-tax officers who were working under temptations and hoped that the administration of this Bill would be sympathetic.

His group, he said, agreed with the definition which Mr. Parker sought to introduce, but the absence of a sufficient number of members compelled them to remain quiet when the amendment was put to the House.

CHAMPIONING AGRICULTURISTS' CAUSE

Sir A. P. Patro, advocating the interests of the agriculturists, pointed out that the capitalists, who had been making an outcry, had, so far, been benefiting at the expense of the agriculturists. The Bill, he said, did not affect adversely the industrialists.

Referring to the question of more finances for the provinces he asked what the majority party in the Provinces was doing. It was, he aserted, legislating at headlong speed, not in the interest of the people, but to promote the party programme.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said he and his party (the Congress) supported the Bill because it legitimately augmented the income of the Government of India by means of direct taxation in a country where most of the tax was paid indirectly; because it made the rich pay a little more than now, and gave relief to the poorer classes to some extent, by means of the slab system. Refuting Sir A. P. Patro's charge of waste brought against Congress Government, Mr. Pantulu pointed out that these Governments were following a policy of industrialisation on the one hand and of agrarian relief that increase of the purchasing power of the masses on the other.

BROUGHT RELIEF TO MASSES

Some of the measures such as the debt relief acts in various Congress provinces where the creditors' dues had been considerably scaled down might have an adverse effect on the income of the Government of India from income-tax, but there was no doubt that these measures had brought relief to the masses. Sir A. Patro, however, for obvious reasons would not admit it. The general approval given by his Party, proceeded Mr. Pantulu, did, not, however, mean that every clause satisfied them. For instance, the clause relating to double income-tax relief which it had been estimated meant a loss from the Indian to the British Exchequer of about 90 lakhs was certain to be amended as soon as Federation came. Mr. Pantulu expressed appreciation of the European Group's attitude to the Bill.

Mr. S. P. Chambers in a brief reply pointed out that some of the speeches had raised a number of points of detail which it would have been more appropriate to raise at an earlier stage. He, however, would remind the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga that the income-tax law in the United Kingdom in the matter of taxation of foreign income was much more comprehensive and more harsh,—if the word harsh could be used,—than in India. and the percentage of tax payable in the U K. was in spite of allowances for wife, children, etc., was also higher than the percentage shown by the Income-tax Enquiry report in India

Mr. Chambers gave the assurance that if it was found necessary after the Act came into force, instructions would be issued to income-tax officers to see that the assessees were not unduly harassed with regard to deduction for losses each year. He declared that the object of the income-tax officer should be not to make the assessment either unduly high or low, but to get it right. The officer's promotion would depend not upon the harshness with which he dealt with the assessees, but on the extent to which he could get the assessment right (cheers).

The Bill, as amended, was passed and the House adjourned till Monday, when after three minor Bills the second reading of the Motor Vehicles Bill will be taken up.—A.P.

WORLD SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The following items of news have been received from Polish sources:

For the World Skiing championships of the International Ski Federation which is to be held in Poland at Zakopane, this year, 230 competitors from 20 different countries have upto now given their entries. Besides European countries, skiers from U. S. A. and Canada have also entered the competition Including the Polish competitors, they now total 300 with about 20 women competitors. The lists have not yet been closed and new entries are daily pouring in.

The largest team from abroad will be from Germany, whose 36 skiers will take part in all events. France. Norway and Italy will send a team of 25 each, Switzerland 21 persons and Finland 20. The Finnish team will include five representatives of the Swedish Skiers Association in Finland. The Skiing Championships this year are attracting a great deal of interests in the Sporting newspapers and magazines Accommodation is being prepared for 90 representatives of the foreign press which with the national newspapers will make a total of 140 press representatives.—A. P.

THE LATE MR. B. K. THAKORE

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Jan 26

A public meeting of the Citizens of Ahmedabad held under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. G. V. Mawalankar, the speaker of the Bombay Assembly has decided to raise a memorial of late Balvantrai Thakore. A memorial committee has been formed including the Municipal President, Mr. M. C. Shah and other leading citizens to raise fund of Rs. one lakh.

Hawkers To March In Procession To The Corporation

A special meeting of the Corporation is called for Monday to consider the question of stopping the Encroachment Department and one or two other question relating to the hawkers. The Bombay Hawkers' Union has decided to take a big procession of the hawkers to the Corporation on that day (Monday, the 30th instant), to enlist the sympathy for their cause Various localities of the hawkers have decided to observe a voluntary hartal on the day and procession will start at 1 o'clock from Tamba Kata, Pydhownie. All hawkers are invited to join the procession.

WANTED!

*A LITTLE SON WILL HIGHLY BE OBLIGED IF ANYBODY WILL GIVE HIM A CLUE TO HIS WHEREABOUTS!

*I, a little eight year old son of Rasiklal Pheriwala—a pedlar dealing in silk-goods left our place somedays ago on his daily business. I was with him—An alluringly beautiful maiden came to him to buy some silk! But then, somedays later, my father seemed to be in love with her! I warned my mother!.....And some days later he did not return home! He is lost! I shall be obliged if some one will give me any information about him.

★

N.B.—IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THIS CASE IN DETAIL COME TO WEST-END CINEMA AND SEE SHREE RANJIT'S "BAZIGAR" running 3rd Week.

Daily 4-45, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Speculative Support In Silver

FIRM OPENING IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

BOMBAY, January 28.

NEW YORK COTTON

Contrary to expectation, the New York Cotton displayed good activity owing to better tone in securities. The Foreign selling, particularly from Bombay restrained further activity. Outside offerings were well absorbed.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

The Cross rate continued very steady with small variations.

Franc appreciated a little on scattered support.

WHEAT

Liverpool market was active due to encouraging overseas cables but later the demand slackened.

The local market encountered some selling of profit-taking nature

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Jan 28
Previous closing	8.38
To-day's opening	8.40
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.40
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Jan 28
Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.76
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-8
July August	Rs. 154-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 28

The New York cotton displayed considerable activity contrary to expectation following better securities, but foreign selling particularly from Bombay restrained activity with resultant narrow movements. Meanwhile, operators continued to watch foreign political developments.

The trading in March began at 8.40 i.e. two points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on speculative buying and some trade support which easily absorbed offerings from outside. The subsequent movements were insignificant with March finally closing at 8.40.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 28

The trading in Broach April/May opened at Rs. 152-4 and then the price rose to Rs. 152-12. Towards the close the price declined and the closing rate was Rs. 152-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.37/8.37) 8.40/8.40
May (8.06/8.06) 8.10/8.10
July (7.78/7.78) 7.81/7.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 28

American January (4.75) 4.76
American March (4.74) 4.76
Egyptian January (6.89) 6.93
Egyptian March (6.73) 6.77

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan 28

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£21 11/16 paid and value) £21 11/16 value
Dunlop February (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 28

Previous closing	4.67 1/2
To-day's opening	4.67 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 28

Previous closing	4.67.53
To-day's opening	4.67.53
To-day's closing	4.67.65

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 28

Previous closing	177.01
To-day's opening	177.00
To-day's closing	176.97

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.53 and continued very steady with slight variotions.

Franc opened at 177.00 and then appreciated to 176.97 on scattered support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.221) 13.221
New York on Bombay (34.96) 34.95
Berlin on Bombay (86 7/8) 86 7/8
London on Milan (88.85) 88.85
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-8 1/2
Silver (19 15/16d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan 28

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small Indian speculative buying. Small offerings. Market steady."

Lightning February (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 11/16 buyers
Forward April June (7 11/16 paid and buyers) 7 3/4 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 3/16 paid

METALS

London, Jan 27

Tin (£208 3/4 buyers £209 sellers. Weak) £211 3/4 buyers £212 sellers. Firmer.
Lead (£14 1/16 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Easier) £14 1/8 buyers £14 1/4 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £47 1/4 to £48 1/4
Iron (102) 102

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 28

Spot	(19 15/16d) 20 3/16d+1/4
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 7/8d+3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 28

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Jan 28

Silver ready	52	7	0
Silver Maha	52	5	0
Silver Fagan	52	3	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	37	2	0
Gold Maha	37	3	0
Gold Fagan	37	4	0
Sovereign	23	13	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 28

Wheat May	3	10	9
Wheat September	3	10	6
Linseed May	5	3	6
Linseed September	5	5	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 28

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May quoting at 58 5/8d. The market displayed considerable activity following encouraging overseas cables but the demand slackened thereafter owing to lack of follow-up.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 28

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 96/10 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, January 18, £89 1/2
Thursday, January 19, £89 1/2
Friday, January 20, £89 1/4
Monday, January 23, £88 3/4
Tuesday, January 24, £88 3/4
Wednesday, January 25, £88 1/4
Thursday, January 26. £88 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 28

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Gold Exports From Bombay

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bar gold comprising of two consignments collectively valued at Rs. 4,93,926, and booked for London was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, January 28

The total exports of gold from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amount to Rs. 3,17,58,18,080

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 27th January 1939, amounted to £1,445,000.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 28

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 58 1/4d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 28

General Motors (dol 42 3/4) dol 44 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/4) dol 28
U S Common New Stock (dol 54) dol 55 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 115) unquoted

WALL STREET CLOSES EASY

Abundance Of Capital And Scarcity Of Treasury Bills

(SPECIA LCABLE)

LONDON, Jan 28

On the Money Market, although this section of the City life was likely affected by the prevailing political uncertainties, it nevertheless had its own worries, chief of which was provided by the abundance of capital seeking employment and scarcity of treasury bills. In connection with the latter, the market only obtained 18 per cent of their applications for this week's tender.

Wall Street closed easy.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR RULES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Jan 28

Jutes ruled firm and a fair business was put through. Coals ruled an uninteresting market. Teas dull. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues were again a better market to-day on good buying support and a fair business resulted in them. Other industrials kept more or less unaltered. Government securities quiet but steady.

To-day's closing quotations upto 1-30 p.m.:—

Government securities: Three per cent Government paper 88/8; three and half per cent Govt Paper 97; five per cent loan 1945/55 114/14.

Cotton: Jiyajeerao Cotton 14/12.

Coals: Equitable 34/15; Hurriladih 14/8 ct; Mundulpoor 9; New Beerbhoom 16/14; New Bansdeopur 18 ct;

Jutes: Anglo India 342; Alexandra 165 ct; Barnagore 145; Belvedere 362 small lot; Champdany 155; Clive 26/5; Delta 377; Fort Gloster 508 small lot; Howrah 55/5; Kamarhatty 510; Lansdowne 160; National 22/8; Nuddea 46 small lots; Orient 182; Reliance pref 154; Waverley 1/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/12; Consolidated Tin 6/6; Indian Copper 2/1; Dalmia Cement defd 3/1; Indian Iron and Steel 28/7; Steel Corpn 10/8; Ditto pref 94/8; Calcutta Trams 18 small lot; Calcutta Safe Deposit 8/4; Macfarlane Defd 1/4; Shree Krishna Hosiery 9/14;

Tea: Central Cachar 69. Five and half per cent 1938/53 Carew and Co debs 105/12—A. P.

C. P. AND BERAR TREASURY BILLS

1. Tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 (twenty-five lakhs only) of four months' Government of the Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills will be received at the Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 31st January 1939.

2. Bills will be of the following denominations, namely, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1.00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10.00,000.

3 Each tender should specify clearly the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay, expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, the 3rd February 1939.

5. A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of the tender or tenders submitted by any Bank, individual, etc. must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

6. If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be multiples of Rs. 25,000 the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and in order to effect this, the Bank reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage or to make no allotment to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

7. The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part of any tender without any reason.

8. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, Jan 28

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 98 April 98 June 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 107 1/2 April 108 1/4 June 108 1/2
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 143 April 143 June 144
Yarn No. 40s February 223 April 223 June 223

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153 for Broach A/M, delivery and declined to Rs. 152/4 on general long liquidation. Later on there was scattered buying and some covering which improved prices to Rs. 152/8 and the market was steady at this level.

Liverpool was due to open 1 point up but it opened unchanged at this time prices of Broach April/May advanced to Rs. 153 on scattered buying. Later on Liverpool was 1 point down and market declined to Rs. 152/8 at 5 p.m. market closed as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	152	10 0
Broach J/A		154	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		139	12 6
Oomra May		140	2 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		115	14 0
Bengal May		116	8 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 27.

SAKEL—	
March	11.94—11.
May	12.11— 4.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.56—19.
April	9.77—14.
June	9.87—10.
October	9.70— 9.
GIZA—	
March	11.86— 4.
May	12.02— 4.
July	12.10— 5.
November	12.20— 1.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.25— 6.
January	6.89— 5.
March	6.73— 5.
May	6.70—14.
Giza No. 2—	
January	6.85— 5.
March	6.89— 5.
May	6.95— 5.
July	6.99— 4.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.83— 7.
January	5.70— 1.
March	5.71— 4.
May	5.76— 4.
July	5.81— 4.
October	5.75— 1.
November	5.75— 1.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-8-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 5 points up at 177.01. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 1/2. London silver prices was 3/16d down at 19 15/16d. for spot while forward quotation declined 1/8d. to 19 11/16d. There was little speculative selling along with general selling. Support was poor. Later India bought at 1/16 over fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 52-10-9 and forward is Rs. 52-0-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-6. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	37	2	0
Maha delivery	37	2	9
Maha Tejimandi	0	1	6
Fagan delivery	37	3	6
Fagan Tejimandi	0	4	3
SILVER			
Ready	52	5	6
Maha delivery	52	4	6
Maha Tejimandi	0	6	6
Fagan delivery	52	2	6
Fagan Tejimandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 27.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 27.

Gold bars fine per oz..... £7-8-8 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 27.

Copper	£42	7	6
Lead	£14	8	9
Spelter	£13	16	3
Tin	£212	15	0

Bombay Metals

London Market—

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/5
Standard copper 3 months	£42/10
Electrolytic copper	£48/5
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48/12

Tone:—Irregular.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 27.

March ..... 6s. 2 3/4d.

Another Slump In Steel Shares

PANICKY FEELING WITH EXTENSIVE SELLING

Cotton Mill Shares Easy And Cement Steady

BOMBAY: JAN. 28.

Rude shocks, one after the other, seems to be the order for Bulls on the local Stock Exchange and we have to report another slump in Tata Steel shares to-day.

To-day's drop in prices was influenced by the reduction of Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10 in some Steel products by Tata Steel Co., and the market was not prepared for the sudden reduction as deliveries of sheets and other products are gradually extended to distant months.

It is true that British manufacturers expected some increase in demand after reduction of prices, but latest report indicates the hopes were not realised. However, in view of the present political uncertainty, one cannot look for continuous business when confidence is impaired.

Yesterday the Wall Street market, after the recent break reacted slightly partly due to cession of selling and to short covering. But cautious attitude is adopted by operators who are keenly awaiting Herr Hitler's speech which is due on Monday.

Over and above these political uncertainties, the local market has to face Central Budgets which is feared to contain some proposals for increased taxation while Provincial Budgets are believed to introduce Sale's Tax.

Thus in these days of Great nervousness when Bulls are suffering heavy losses, naturally there can be little investment support. Those sections which enjoyed larger volume of speculative business have suffered the most.

In response to a rise of dol 1 5/8 in U. S. Steel shares and dol. 1 1/4 in Anaconda copper shares, the local market opened steady with Tata steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,242|- against last closing at Rs. 1,217|-. At the outset there was scattered buying and a small rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,247|- was reached but this proved to be the highest level for the day and then prices declined sharply to Rs. 1,170|-. The market steadied at this low level.

The decline in steel shares had sympathetic effect in other sections and cotton mill shares after firm opening quietened down. Associated Cement shares were strong at the opening at Rs. 121|- but later on met with increased selling pressure and declined to Rs. 118|8.

During the last ten minutes the market became panicky with extensive heavy selling believed to be of some strong parties. The decline being sharp, the market was nervous and Tata Steel Dfds. declined to Rs. 1,145 and ordinary shares declined to Rs. 256. Even cotton mill shares dropped and Bombay Dyeing shares closed to Rs. 850. Associated Cement shares were at Rs. 117.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 28

100	Ahmd. Advance	416	4
200	BOMBAY DYEING	850	0
100	CENTURY	231	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	223	0
100	COLABA	135	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0-4-9	
100	Finlay	110	0
100	GOKAK	136	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	106	8
100	KOHINOOR	253	0
150	Laxmi	507	8
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	135	0
250	Model	52	4
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	214	8
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	223	0
25	Sassoon Silk	73	8
1.000	Sholapur	3225	0
50	SIMPLEX	73	8
100	SWADESHI	209	0
100	Swan	105	0
500	Vishnu	1,187	8
1.000	Westerns	880	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	116	0
25-50	Central	32	14
500	Imperial	1540	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	372	0
50-100	India	147	0
100	Reserve Bank	XD110	0
5	Unions	5-14-6	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	117	0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	0
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	36	0
200	Oriental	4240	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	138	2
1000	ANDHRA	1382	8
10	Ajmer	11	14
50	Bombay Tram	120	8
100	Bombay Suburban	145	4
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	170	10
100	Surat	180	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bombay Dyeing (863/12) 870 871 862 847 850

Century (232) 233 234 230 229 230 231

Central India (225/8) 226 227 223 221 223

Kohinoor (256/8) 257 259 258 255 253/8 253

New Great (214) 215 214

Simplex (75/8) 76 74 73/8

Swadeshi (213/8) 215 209

Associated Cement (117/8) 118/8 119/8 120/8 119 118/8 117

Andhra (1383/12) 1385 1390 1382/8

Tram. Ord. (120/4) 120/8

Tata Hydro (148) 148 149/8

Tata Power (1267/8) 1267 1270 1260 1255

T. Steel Dfd. (1217/8) 1242 1250 1232 1205 1180 1200 1172 1150 1157 1145

T. Steel Ord. (269/8) 274 273 274 269 263 265 261 262 256 257 255 256

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/8) 156/12 156 155/8

Bellapur (175/8) 177 176 177 174 175

B. Steam (215) 215 214

B. Burma (455) 457 461 458 453 450 449

100	TATA HYDRO	149	8
1000	TATA POWERS	1255	0
	RAILWAYS		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dn Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	98	0
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	742	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5-10-0	
8sh	Indian Copper	2-1-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	0
10	Shivrajpur	40	8
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,145	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	310	0
10	Air Services	9	4
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	175	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	840	0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	214	0
125	B. BURMA	449	0
50	Bombay Centy.	155	0
8sh.	B. Petrol	3	8
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	0
100	In. BLEACHING	122	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	69	0
30	Premier Con.	61	0
15	Scindia	18	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	41	4
	PREFERENCE		
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1.603	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	9
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7-	p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward (list.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 28

3 1/2	per cent G. P. Notes 96.10
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/12
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 100/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3	per cent 1963/65 97/10
3 1/2	per cent 1947/59 104/10
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/10
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 117/8
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/2
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/8
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1943/55 115
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1974 B P T 109/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 109/4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 118
5	per cent 1954 M Deb 180
6	per cent M Deb 1954 129
6	per cent K P T 1956 129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 96-14 for current settlement, to closed at Rs. 96/10. Next settlement quoted at Re. 0/2/9 lower. Trend quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 28.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.67.50 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 28th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 11/32 28th inst.
Java/London 8.68 28th inst.
London/Paris 177.01 27th inst.
London/Belgium 27.65 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.71 1/2 27th inst.
London/Berlin 11.64 3/4 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 27th inst.
London/New York 4.67.53 27th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.70 1/2 27th inst.
London/Italy 88.85 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-8 26th inst.
Gold £7-8-8 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

C. P. Premier's Blessing To Vidya Mandir Samiti

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

In best owing his blessings to the "Vidya Mandir' Association, the Hon'ble Pandit R. S. Shukla, the Premier of C. P and Berar, has addressed the following letter to Sjt. Waman Rao Lakhe and Rai Bahadur K. P Verma, the President and Secretary respectively of the Association, with whose active co-operation he could succeed in materialising his scheme.

VIDYA MANDIR ASSOCIATION

To you and your assistants goes the credit of founding a Vidya Mandir Association, which, in no distant future, I believe, will transform into reality and a vital and living form from the dream which I dreamt as an Education Minister last year.

Pandit Shukla further observed that some regarded the scheme as fundamentally wrong, others doubted its practicability and did not think that teachers pledged to village service for 20 years of their lives as well as lands to support them as contemplated in the scheme will be forthcoming. Majority of my colleagues notwithstanding their scepticism were generous enough to give the scheme a trial Results have more than justified my expectations. For being trained as Vidya Mandir teachers for the proposed 166 Vidya Mandirs nearly 5000 young men appealed. It was an extreme? ly difficult task to make a selection. As soon as appeal was made, donations of land began pouring in; for 166 Vidya Mandirs over 300 offers have been so far received. More are coming.

PEOPLES' CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

The Agricultural Department which is expected to manage these for the first two or three years is examining the proposals with caution They have so far reported nearly 100 offers as acceptable. In the scheme itself and the speeches delivered in support of it from time to time in the Assembly and outside it, and in the Communique issued by the Government, it has been clearly stated that the meagre finances of our province could not possibly even in the distant future fulfil the popular wish of rooting out mass ignorance and illiteracy of our people inhabiting our villages and make education cheap and compulsory. So some way must be found to remedy this state of affairs. The Vidya Mandir Scheme is the only practical solution. The foundation of the scheme is the only practical solution. The Government has only led the way by providing funds for the initial expenses for cultivation of 166 Vidya Mandir lands, for the training of teachers and for organisation. Unless people come forward to own the Scheme it could not succeed in fulfilling the object it aimed at. The Government propose to inaugurate and lay foundations of 100 Vidya Mandirs on the 26th. January 1939 and it is expected that all officials and non-officials will join in making this venture a success.

NOBLE CAUSE OF EDUCATION

At this psychological moment you have very rightly and properly got your Association registered under the Registration of Societies Act. You have very wisely fixed your minimum annual subscription at Rs. 12/- so as to enable persons of moderate means both officials and non-officials to lend their support to you. I have great faith in the generosity of our people. I expect that this scheme will divert the charities of the province to the noble cause of Education. I am sure the people will volunteer cheerfully to join your association. I am confident that with a little sympathetic effort on your part and on the part of your District workers membership will go up by leaps and bounds. My colleagues join with me in wishing your association an abiding success."

SENTENCED TO DEATH

On the charge of causing the death of an old woman for the sake of her money, by throttling her, about four months back. Darbari, an ex-employee of the Jubbulpore Muincipality has been convicted and sentenced to death by Mr. K. C. Digby, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, under section 302 I. P. C.

With a view to popularise and spread free and universal primary education and to enlarge the scope thereof and to establish and maintain Vidya Mandirs in the villages of Central Provinces and Berar.

Eight Years After

WE STAND BY INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE: FEDERATION OF FREE INDIA

(By PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

A year ago, I stood in Bannu Town on Independence Day surrounded by a host of Khudai Khitmudgars and other men of the Frontier. We took the pledge together and, as was fitting, we took it in the Pushtu language. I had picked up a few words of this language during my Frontier tour and I tried to repeat the pledge, word by word, together with the assembled multitude. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, that gaunt and well-loved figure of the North, was the Leader of this solemn chorus, and above our heads floated proudly the National Flag, emblem of that Independence to which we pledged ourselves.

That day, Khan Saheb took me to many other towns and villages and everywhere this solemn and significant ceremony was repeated and the pledge taken, the memory of that day clings to me and the earnest Pathan faces, taking that vow of freedom, form an unforgettable picture in my mind. To them it was no empty ritual, no ceremony without inner meaning, but a vital real thing, symbolizing the long-suppressed desire of their hearts, which found some expression in words of promise and power. Thus we sealed our bond of brotherhood in the great cause of India's freedom.

AT ALMORA.

To-day I take the pledge again in another Frontier district of India, for Almora, though nearer to the heart of India, is yet one of the frontiers of this country, bordering on Tibet and Nepal. Another multitude gathers together from the distant valleys and the mountain tops, peasant folk from the borderland of Askote, a week's journey from here, and men and women from this ancient town of the Kumaun Hills, all assembled on this winter day in full view of the eternal snows, to take the pledge of Independence.

Eight years have passed since we took this pledge for the first time, years heavy with sorrow for us and struggle, but also with a measure of triumph and achievement. But though success has come to us, we know its meagre worth, and the promised land has yet to be reached when this pledge of ours will redeem itself.

And the world? War rages in the Far East and in Spain to the accompaniment of incredible and inhuman atrocities, and the black night of reaction covers Europe. Multitudes, tortured beyond endurance, become refugees and wonder from one country to another seeking home and shelter, and finding none.

WHAT DOES PLEDGE MEAN?

What then does our pledge mean to us to-day, what significance does it have? Has it grown stale and meaningless through too much repetition, or is it still the vital spark of old which fired us to action and brave endeavour? Have we grown tired and complacent, tied up with offices and the petty routine of administration, thinking in terms of compromise? Have we forgotten that we still form parts of a slave empire which exploits us and keep us embedded in dire poverty, and which strangles freedom wherever in this world it fights for breath? Is it in this Empire that we will find redemption of our pledge?

There are some amongst us, whose memory is of the shortest, who have already forgotten the pledges they took and the many brave resolutions that they made. But we do not forget and we will not allow others to forget. We have pledged ourselves to win full independence, to put an end to Imperialism in India, to sever our connection with the Empire that encircles us. By that pledge we stand.

WE STAND BY IT.

We stand by it even more than we did eight years ago for that Empire has added to its sins by the butchery of democracy and freedom in Central Europe and Spain, and the crushing of the Arab people in Palestine. We will not forget this, and in war or peace we shall fight this policy which hands over the world to fascism.

IMPERIALISM IN NEW GARB.

We stand by that pledge even more to-day, because we have seen what petty change has come to us by provincial autonomy, and how imperialism still sits entrenched in the citadels. We see how India's will is repeatedly ignored in the interests of British finance and industry. We see from day to day the employment of British power to crush the people of the States. Ranpura is a wilderness to-day, and armed troops gather there from distant parts of India in order to terrorise the people of the Orissa States. In Jaipur, an English Prime Minister dares to challenge not only the people of the State but the Congress organisation itself, a challenge that will be accepted. Everywhere it is becoming apparent that the struggle in the States is not with the helpless rulers, but with the grim might of British Imperialism.

Is this the way in which the British Government seeks the cooperation of the Nationalist movement in the provincial autonomy and endeavours to prepare the ground for Federation? We have had enough of this foolery and the sooner it is ended the better.

FEDERATION OF FREE INDIA.

The time has gone by for empty and misleading talk. We are up against the hard realities of the situation and the pledge we take to-day tells us what path we have to tread and what our inevitable goal is. There is going to be no Federation in India of England's choosing. We will have no Federation except a Federation of a free India. To think or talk in other terms is to betray our pledge and to dishonour ourselves and our cause.

There will be no Federation, and the Provincial Autonomy of to-day must itself fade away and give place to an independent India, a bulwark of democracy and freedom, opposing fascism and imperialism alike. That is the meaning of the Pledge.

And so we take the pledge realising its full significance and preparing ourselves for all that it involves. There is no peace or quiet for us or any one else in the world to-day. We have to keep our knapsacks on our backs and be ready for the order to march. The peoples of Europe, in the vicious grip of fascism and its allies, the Government of England and France, stumble helplessly and seek in vain a path through the darkness that envelops them. But our path is clear.

Mr. Allen Lane, the famous introducer of the much popular Penguin Books has come to India on a visit and was in Bombay last week.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR COCHIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

From the accounts of 1937-38 (last year) it is seen that there is a realised surplus of Rs. 4,70,841. The Cochin Government are pleased to transfer a sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs out of this amount to a special fund called the Revenue Reserve Fund. Appropriations will be made from time to time from this Revenue Reserve Fund for any purposes that may be decided upon.

The Government are also pleased to earmark a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs out of this Revenue Reserve Fund as a special contribution for schemes of rural development and to place this amount at the disposal of the Rural Development Minister. The amount of 3 lakhs will be made available in the course of the next three years beginning from 1939-40.

College Of Engineering Boat Club Regatta

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA (By Mail).

The Colleage of Engineering Boat Club, Poona, celebrated its Annual Boat Club Day on Sunday. The Hon'ble Minister, Mr. M. Y. Nurie presided.

Principal W. X. Mascarenhas in thanking the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie claimed the support of the Educational authorities for the Boat Club.

The General Secretary, Mr. M. S. Pathak in his Annual Report pointed out that Boating as a sport had been neglected by the University of Bombay and appealed to the University Authorities to introduce rowing as an item in the Inter-Collegiate University Sports. He also referred to the proposed taxation on boats proposed to be levied by Govt. and appealed to the Hon'ble Minister for exemption.

After the prize distribution, the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie, in his address, expressed his pleasure at being among young engineers and remarked that the leaders of the country looked upon the students of Engineering Colleges as the builders of the future nation. He was pleased to grant exemption from the proposed taxation and assured the members of the club of Govt.'s support as far as finances would permit.

TIME HAS KILLED HIM

(Continued from page 16)

she; for in the next moment he heard a voice calling the maid.

Now he was away from the bedroom, he felt normal again. That strange oppression was lifted at once. His heart beat softly and regularly, reassuringly. He had been foolish, he thought, everything had been all right.

The drawing room was a pleasant room, with its well arranged furniture and soothingly light green walls with photographs and pictures hanging against them, and the golden brown curtains and bookcases with books. There had been no time to read.

* * * *

Time! That had never been enough of it, never enough so that he might stand quietly waiting while the minutes and the hours of his life scampered eagerly up to him, ready and anxious for his bidding. Instead of that he had hurried in pursuit of them, fitting his footsteps to theirs, obeying their autocratic instructions.

All on a sudden Satish Dutt realised his bondage, and saw for the first time the ropes that had bound him.

Yet he had made a success of things; no one would deny that. He would have a couple of ten thousand behind him when he went. That was not so bad, and he had made them all himself and, honestly too. A self-made man, what he was and proud of it.

Mr. Dutt leaned nearer to the table and raised the cup to his mouth and gave a comforting sip. He had got a chill, he should not wonder. He did not remember feeling quite like this before.

Yes, he had made plenty of money, and how he had made it? Through seeing his watch kept right time, and that he himself kept right time with the watch. Through never being late for an appointment and through doing things properly, at the correct moment and better than any one else could do them. That was success and that was what he had achieved.

He had succeeded because he had taken his work and his life and had mixed them together, weaving with them a strong pattern. This pattern he had forced his feet to follow. They had obediently trodden the shape of it, and the lines that led him ever upward, higher and higher, and there had been no time for anything else.

* * * *

Dutt raised his head and looked about him. All those books that there had been no time to read! What was there inside them, what had he missed? There, beyond those closed curtains, lay his garden; a beautiful place, and he hardly ever saw it, yet he passed every morning through it. There was no time, no time for anything else, but the tasks he had set himself to fulfil.

Time had taken his life and had worked it to death.

Satish stood up with a jerk and considered. To Death? What was this nonsense he was talking to himself? Death was nowhere near him. Time, it seemed, had taken his life and worked it into sniffing foolishness; that was more like it, if this was the way he had begun to think.

What was the matter with him? What had turned him this morning into a cringing, haphazard fool? Time? Was that the answer? Had time done that to him?

He went to the window and drew back the curtains. Outside the blurred shape of trees, soft green of the lawn, the bordered paths and nodding heads of early tulips struggled into existence.

Mr. Dutt gave a short laugh, for inspite of his unimaginative nature, he realised that that was how he thought of the beauty at which he was looking. It was struggling: struggling not to be late to greet the day, struggling to be in time.

It was doing what he himself had always done, touching its head in time.

A great and firm resolve took hold upon him. He would endure it no longer, but from henceforth time should be made to wait upon his pleasure, and to obey his orders. He would be fooled no more.

It would be nice, he realised, to see more of his home and of Ragini and his son Bhavesh. All these years, he had seen so little of his wife! It would be nice to begin to live, very, very nice. The months, the weeks and days that remained to him he would treat as his football, to kick in whatever direction he pleased. Now, for the first moment in his life, he was free.

He felt a comfort which he had never felt in his life of so many years.

* * * *

Ten minutes later, he turned his head towards the inner door, and found there his wife regarding him, with dire astonishment, with a finished tea cup on the table in his front. Anxiously she looked about the room and then again back at her husband. Her senses told her that something was surely wrong, something was missing, the whole house was ominous, different in some strange way, a place where she had never been before.

"Well!" she enquired.

"What? What has happened?".... replied her husband with this cross question.

"But of all....", she paused before finishing her say.

"I have had a dreadful night", Satish said "I could not sleep a wink."

"I see that, but why?" questioned his wife with greater astonishment.

"Do you find everything in order in the bedroom then?"....crossed her husband, enquiringly.

"What, was there anything wrong?"....Ragini immediately left the drawing room.

What was it? What was the meaning of all this....this thick air of foreboding? She searched the whole house. The old clock at the bedside of theirs had stopped. She found the answer! She came back to the drawing room.

"So, I am writing a letter of resignation to the Company, telling them that I would not go to my work any more. Of course, we will think over together, but it seems it's time I should cease to run after duties and settle down peacefully d'you see my point?"....said Satish Babu.

Ragini was laughing at him now. "Did you say you could not sleep?"....She asked. "Wait a minute", and she vanished without any more word.

Returning she came nearer him, and held out the stopped alarm clock. Mr. Dutt saw at once the lifeless machine had nothing to say and gazed back at the couple helplessly.

"So you are going to stop work too, are you. Ragini said..... "Yes, it's time we should settle down peacefully."

He did not hear her, but with a look of consternation took hold of the silent clock and gave it a jerk. There was no response. He tried the winding key, wound it, and then again gave it a shake. but no response still.

"What's the matter with it?", said Satish.

"It is worn out, understand".. his wife told him. "You will have to get a new one". From the look on his face it would seem there was no other clock to be had for love or money.

"No, that's a bad go"....he said. "I must see what's wrong with it". He took the casualty with him to the upstairs.

* * * *

"You won't take your bath today, I s'pose. Then shall I bring your dishes up here?"....came his wife's voice from the doorstep.

"What's the time now?" he enquired.

"Fifteen minutes to Eight."

"Oh. then I'm pretty late." he said in a sort of panic. "Hurry up. Oh!"

Immediately, he disentangled his dhuti and groped for his trouser about the drawer and put it on without wearing the shirt or socks or shoes. With a last reproachful look at his silent friend on the table and hurried with his dressing. He had not been able to get it to go and now was late. very late. That would never do, the firm had not received his resignation yet.

By cutting his fish curry and omitting his brushing of hairs, he was able to leave for the station on the waiting taxi at the correct moment. but before the taxi was out of the drive, he remembered the clock. He must take it to the City to get it put right. He ordered halt and jumped out and ran twenty yards back into the house.

There was a flurry and commotion No one did find a box to put it into. and it was Ragini who laughingly wrapped it into a clumsy parcel and tied it with a string.

* * * *

In the car once more. he looked at his wrist watch. Five minutes before the train was due. He might still do it all right. To miss it to be late at the office would have been calamity not easily retrieved. and he knew he must hurry. Now they were at the station. and Satish Babu was out of the car and half-way up the steps before he remembered of the clock. Damn it, why that ass of a chauffeur could not remind him. He had left it on the back seat.

He turned and clattered down the cemented steps. May be, if he were quick.....Ah, it was the chauffeur running towards him with the parcel. Now he had it, safely tucked it under his arm. He'd do it all right, he'd catch the train in time. Never late for anything, Never!

There was a smile on his lips as he took two steps at a time, and a sudden choking pain in his heart.

He was 'dead' before anyone reached him!

By his side people about the station found a brown paper parcel, which ticked loudly and complainingly. It was not fair to jolt an old friend to life like that!

While they were carrying Satish Babu back into the taxi fifteen yards away, a long shrill whistle announced the arrival of the train within sight, and as he was lain on the back seat of the car, the train charged into the platform—five minutes behind time.

"May I take this opportunity sir of introducing you to our sock department on the second floor."

WHEN YOUR HAIR IS TIRED

A BEAUTY SPECIALIST

in the "Times of India," dated 20-12-'38.

RECOMMENDS

the use of odourless castor oil massage for the hair.

YOU

may have full advantage of pure and odourless castor oil together with charming perfume by using

SWASTIK

"Perfumed Castor Oil" which is the most modern hair oil of highest quality & perfection.

A Glorious Week

That the Hindusthan Scout Association in this city is an unshakable settled fact was proved during the glorious celebrations of the National Scout Week. The public appeal signed by men and women of all communities in Bombay and Suburbs, the signatures of almost all Principals of schools in Bombay on the appeal, the triumphant route marches of all the scouts and the mammoth rally of the South Bombay, North Bombay, Suburban Bombay and Bombay Municipal Scout Associations, must have made an unforgettable impression on the minds of the citizens of the city.

The celebration did not centre round Bombay city, but scouts in other cities like Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Surat etc., also joined in the Celebrations.

In spite of an exceedingly busy week for the Bombay Ministers, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai very kindly attended and addressed the mammoth meeting of Bombay Scouts.

No less than twenty individual meetings were arranged and addressed by Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Dr. Erach Taraporvala, Dr. B. H. Mehta, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Principal S. N. Shukla, Principal C. M. T. Vyas, Principal M. V. Donde, Principal C. J. Bhatt, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, Mr. S. M. Desai, the Asst. Organising Commissioner, Mr. Mhatre, Secretary of the South Bombay Association and others.

The Scouts of the three associations distributed 10,000 copies of the appeal that was published last Sunday and during this week signed by one hundred and fifty prominent citizens. The appeal has been published in English, Marathi and Gujarati Press of the City. The Scouts also enrolled a large number of members for the various local Associations.

The Principals and Scouters of Bombay were "At Home" to Prof. V. G. Rao on Monday evening at the New Era School. That the educationists of Bombay are now keenly interested in the progress of the Hindusthan Scout Association is not only a tribute to their patriotism and nationalism but also to their lively interest in making the best of the Scout Movement available to the educational equipment of the children.

The signatures of prominent women of the city on the public appeal and the presence of Girl Scouts in almost all the functions is a testimony to the determination of the Hindusthan Scout Association to nationalise the so-called Girl Guide Movement which is limited to a number of reactionaries of this city.

Detailed accounts of the various important items of the week, especially referring to the good turns done by the boys and girls during the week at their homes, to Schools and to the City at large and the celebrations of the Mothers' Day will appear later.

Girl Scouts

The provincial Council meeting resolved at its last meeting to appoint a committee consisting of Dr. M. N. Nattu, Principal M. V. Donde and Dr. B. H. Mehta to take immediate steps for the organisation of the Girl Scout Movement. This decision naturally follows the appointment of a similar committee by the National Council to take measures for an All-Indian Parallel Girl Scout Organisation.

The committee appointed for Bombay will get into touch with prominent ladies of the city and principals of Girls' Schools desiring to organise the Girl Scout Movement and after the formalities of a committee the regular task of organising the Association, preparing a constitution and drafting the P. O. R. will be taken in hand.

Bombay gave the lead last year in organising the Girl Scout Movement as a section of the Indian National Scout Association. This action was taken up at the discussions of the various Round Table Conferences where the National representatives insisted on the duty of the National Organisation to save our Girlhood from the grip of the present B. P. Girl Scout Movement dominated by the Overseas Committee of the British Empire.

Girl Guide Associations of the Bombay and Madras Municipalities gave the lead by disaffiliating their association from the European dominated B. P. Association. The Bombay Municipal Girl Scouts under Mrs. Shafi Teyabji and Mrs. Malankan took part in the Bombay Scout Rally. So the march goes on uninterrupted and can be prophesied that in the celebration of the National Scout Week next year women and girls of the city and the Presidency will play the full part.

Viceroy's Answer

The B. P Association in India has been lately boosting rather too enthusiastically of their recent divorce from the Imperial Head Quarters. The utter hollowness of this action is easily found out. It appears that this divorce was agreed upon by the Imperial Head Quarters for two reasons.

Firstly, the so-called International Bureau has become perfectly assimilated to the Imperial Headquarters of England. The International Head Quarters has been shifted to the offices of the Imperial Head Quarters in England; secondly the Gilwell Park, the Official training ground of the Imperial Headquarters, has been converted into an International Training Camp. During the rise of Socialism and Fascism in Europe leading to the creation of national State controlled youth Movements the interest in the Scout Movement has waved on all sides. No greater confession of this fact could have been given than by "Gilcraft" alias Mr. Wilson who is the soul of Gilwell and the right hand man of B. P. This gradual disappearance of the scout movement from Europe has given an opportunity to the Imperial Headquarters to swallow the International Bureau. So our Indian Headquarters has substituted its affiliation from King Frog to King Log.

The second and the more important reason appears to be some kind of a guarantee given by the Indian Headquarters to the Imperial Headquarters that the transference of layalties will make no difference so far as the B. P. Movement is concerned. With H. E. the Viceroy as the Chief Scout and the National Headquarters remaining an irresponsible body consisting Nawabs, Knights and Princes and lately strengthened by Justice Venkata Subba Rao and Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath the Indian Headquarters can be safely trusted to maintain its past Imperialistic, anti-national record.

Mr. Hogg and Sir Douglas Young remain the supreme heads of the B. P. Movement in India assisted by the Nawabsaheb, Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, Mr. Thaddeus, Justice Venkata Subba Rao and Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath.

That the Indian Headquarters does not at all desire to change its spots, and that in fact it is determined to prosecute its relentless war on the Hindusthan Scout Association is evident from decent event. The Parsi dominated small B. P. Association in Bombay has announced its great success in obtaining the presence of H. E. the Viceroy for a small rally on the Cooperage maidan, Bombay, during the National Week has fully given an answer to this appeal: but the rally brings out the clear character of the B. P. Association after its divorce from the Imperial Headquarters obtained after eighteen months of deliberations behind the back of Indian scouts. This fact is H. E. the Viceroy's reply to the polite appeal to H. E. by the last Triennial Conference that "he should consider his position in the Scout Movement in view of changed circumstances." H. E.'s clear answer to this polite appeal made more than a year ago, as demonstrated in H. E.'s agreeing to attend the B. P. Rally, is an emphatic assertion that he will remain the Chief Scout of India, and continue to dominate the movement on behalf of British Imperialism on account of his political position, as was done by his predecessors.

Britain Wants Windsors Back

STORY OF A POLL AND ITS LESSONS

"WOULD YOU LIKE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR TO MAKE THEIR HOME IN ENGLAND?"

The British Institute of Public Opinion, whose surveys into What Britain Thinks are published exclusively in the "News Chronicle," put this question to a representative cross-section of the British public.

And this is the answer:—

61 per cent said YES.
16 per cent. said NO.
23 per cent. said NO OPINION.

It is over two years since that chill morning in December that the destroyer "Fury" slipped out of Portsmouth harbour taking the Duke of Windsor into his self-imposed exile.

VOTE OF THE WEALTHY

All the different groups of the population questioned returned the same majority vote of about 61 per cent. in favour of the Duke's and Duchess' return—with the exception of the wealthy section of the population.

For some reason only 40 per cent. of the above average income group voted in favour of their return, 24 per cent. voting against and 36 per cent. expressing no opinion.

It may be that the wealthy, representing in the main the governing and Conservative classes, fear that the Duke's return would prove a disturbing factor.

But, as wealth diminishes, the Duke's popularity increases from 60 per cent. in the case of those of average incomes, to as high as 65 per cent., in the case of the poorest section of the population.

This suggests that the unemployed and those who are too close to the "bread line" still remember the very genuine and practical sympathies which the Duke had for them both as Prince of Wales and King—sympathies expressed in his social work and his visits to the distressed areas.

DOWNING STREET DEMONSTRATIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: Jan. 10.

On the eve of Chamberlain's departure for Rome, a letter of protest against the visit was delivered in Downing Street.

"The time of the Prime Minister of Great Britain would be more usefully employed in conversations with President Roosevelt, the Government of the Soviet Union, the democratic Governments of Europe, and with the representatives of the British peace movement and unemployed," said the letter.

Four hundred London Communists marched to Whitehall to deliver the letter at 10, Downing Street, protesting against the visit of Mr. Chamberlain to Rome.

The marchers, headed by a band, carried banners inscribed "Arms for Spain" and "No belligerent rights for Franco." Mounted and foot police formed a cordon across Downing Street to keep the demonstrators out, but a deputation was allowed to hand in a letter at No. 10. This demanded that there should be no belligerent rights for Franco and that the right to buy arms should be restored to the Spanish Government. It added:

"Considerable anxiety is felt lest in your negotiations with Mussolini the rights of the Spanish people may be jeopardised."

Afterwards the demonstrators marched back to the West End shouting, "Arms for Spain" and "Chamberlain must go."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Plans For 1939

BY MURIEL NISSEN

The U S. Post Office Department is undoubtedly elated over the splendid financial returns from the extensive 1938 stamp program, and already the powers that be are planning for a similar harvest in 1939. Four stamps are on the definitely settled list, but each is of the 3 cent denomination.

On February 18th a commemorative will be issued in honour of the Golden Gate International Exposition at San. Francisco. The sesquicentennial of the inauguration of George Washington as first President will be marked on April 30th by another special stamp. The New York World's Fair will be accorded its philatelic tribute on a stamp also being issued on April 30th. On August 15th will be celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal and a stamp will appear for the occasion

This is only the beginning for many other stamp projects are under consideration. There is for instance, a long talked of issue to

commemorate the works and deeds of famous Americans. This set, if issued, will be quite extensive, but it is doubtful if high denominations will be included.

Philatelic Truck

The travelling postage stamp exhibition which is being undertaken by the Post Office Department to acquaint youngsters of rural districts with the value and fascination of stamp collecting, was scheduled to begin its trip on January 1st

Charity Stamps

The spirit of Charity, especially charity for children, pervades the whole world through the month of December with only the most hardened Scrooges holding out against it. December, then, is an appropriate and psychological time for tne issue of charity stamp sets and each year at this time we find a large number of these semi-postals offered to the public, especially by European nations.

The annual "Voor het Kind' (For the children) issue from the Netherlands consists of five values this year. The uniform design is of a small boy playing a flute. He is surrounded by flowers, while a dove and fish approach him, apparently to listen to his song. Colors and values are: 1½ cent plus 1½c black-brown; 3c plus 2c purple; 4c plus 2c green; 5c plus 3c red-brown; and 12½c plus 3½c blue.

The charming little boy whose portrait adorns Belgion's charity set for this year is the youngest child of King Leopold III, Prince Albert of Liege, who was born on June 6th, 1934. The eight values in this set are: 10 centimes plus 5c, 30c plus 5c, 40c plus 5c, 75c plus 5c, 1 franc plus 25c, 1.75fr plus 25c, 2.50 fr plus 2.50fr. and 5fr plus 5fr. The familiar double barred cross of anti-tuberculosis charities appears in the lower corners of each stamp, serving to identify the purpose of the issue.

Luxenburg's annual "Ceritas" (Charity) set consists of six values and in accordance with the practice followed for the past five years, pictures a famous historic character of the tiny duchy. This year it is Sigismund, who was born in 1368 and died in 1437. He was duke of Luxenburg and Holy Roman Emperor from 1419 until his death. Values and colours in this set are: 10 centimes plus 5c, lilac, 35c plus 10c green, 70c plus 20c light brown, 1Franc plus 25c brich red, 1fr. 25 plus 75c bluegray and 1fr. 75 plus 1fr. 50 ultramarine. The portrait, in all values is printed in dark green.

Switzerland and Germany, as well as many other countries throughout the world are also issuing special charity series at this time.

Greenland's First Set

The meagre list of exports from Greenland's icy mountains can now be expanded a trifle with postage stamps being added to the list. Danish postage paper has been in use heretofore. A portrait of King Christian X of Denmark appears on the 1, 5, 7, 10 and 15 ore values while the 30 ore and 1 krone picture a polar bear . The first design is vertically arranged while the second is in horizontal format. Huge icebergs appear in the background for both varieties. The geographic designation is "Gronland."

Australia's Latest

A new animal stamp, replacing the current 5 pence value, has been issued by Australia. It pictures a prize Barino ram against a scenic background of the New South Wales country. The stamp is printed in dark magenta.

Golden Jubilee Of Papua

Papua became a British Possession in 1888, and the Golden Jubilee of the event is being marked by a set of air mail stamps from the Oceanic colony. Papua is part of the island of New Guinea, and is administered by Australia. The new stamps present the harbour of Port Moresby, the capital city. A medallion likeness of King George VI appears in the upper right corner, and along the bottom the dates 1888 and 1938 are inscribed. The values are: 2 pence dull red; 3p ultra-marine, 5p green, 8p brown and 1 shilling violet.

Stamp Teasers

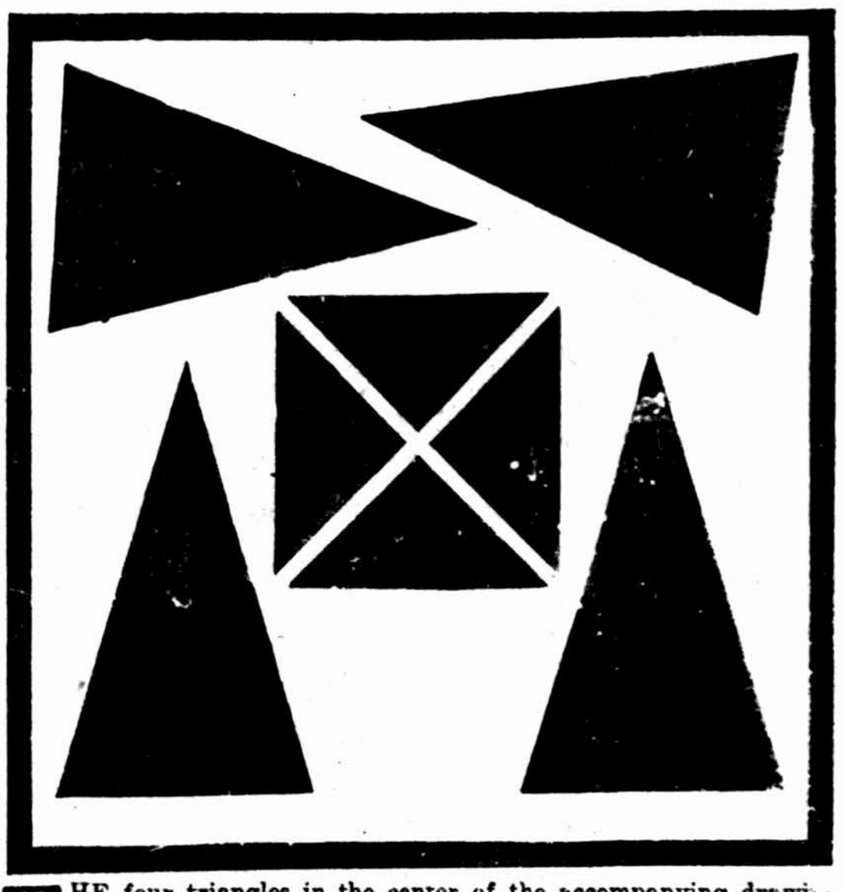
1. What is a dyak and on what stamp will you find one?
2. On what stamp is a mandarin deck featured and why?
3. What stamp pictures a bicycle race?
4. Who was the Marquise de Pombal and what country's postage honours him?
5. Where is Lake Saimen; on what stamp is it pictured?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Luxor Temple, or rather the ruins thereof appears on Egyptian postage paper of 1922.
1. Luxor Temple, or rather the
2. Bolivia, in 1931, commemorated a revolution of the previous year with a triangular stamp bearing numerous devices associated with revolutionary activites.
3. Zenobe Gramme was the inventor of the electric dynamo, and was honoured on Belgian postage of 1931.
4. The Cross of Cong, now in the Royal Irish Museum of Dublin, is a cross made for the King of Ireland in 1123. It is pictured on a 1932 stamp from a country not difficult to guess.
5. Spitzbergen is an Arctic archipelago belonging to Norway, whom acquired the territory in 1930. A postage stamp issued in 1925 somewhat belatedly honours the occasion.

(COPYRIGHT.)

How to Form a Cross



THE four triangles in the center of the accompanying drawing form a Maltese cross, and the larger triangles can likewise be arranged into a cross without great difficulty. Can the reader however, form a single Maltese cross by means of all eight triangles keeping within the confines of the black border.

Mount the drawing on stiff paper before cutting out the pieces to make them easier to handle.

THIS KEG IS FULL AND I STILL HAVE A BUCKET LEFT OVER.
I GAVE YOU FOUR TIMES AS MUCH VINEGAR AS I GAVE BILL.
50 GALS
5 GALS
I'LL EMPTY THE BUCKET INTO BILL'S KEG.
THAT JUST FILLS THE KEG.
50 GALS
50 GALS
HOW MANY GALLONS OF VINEGAR WERE IN THE BUCKET?

Solve This 5-Minute Puzzle

THIS is another of those five-minute posers that is to be solved without the aid of pencil and paper. Do not try to judge the amount of vinegar by the size of the bucket in the drawing, as the bucket and the kegs are purposely drawn out of proportion to the amounts of liquor they contain.

TEST IN SPAIN

Experiment With German Wonder 'Plane

Germany's new Messerschmidt aeroplanes have been tested in the Spanish civil war.

The pilots are pledged before they leave Germany never to let their 'panes fall into the hands of the enemy. Each pilot has orders to set fire to his 'plane if it is brought down or has to make a forced landing on enemy soil. Each 'plane has a special tank of inflammable matter that can be ignited at once for this purpose.

The German pilots in Spain are used more in combined infantry and air attacks than in air raids, which are chiefly carried out by the Italians. The German military experts are particularly interested in developing the art of offensive operation by all arms combined, the air arm included, and Spain is proving to be a valuable experimental field. They are of opinion that the decisive blow in future wars will be delivered by combined operations of this kind.

Italian experts do not entirely share this view, but hold that the preponderance or superiority of one arm may be decisive.

"ERSATZ, ERSATZ"

A German Lady Tells .....

(By PAUL STEVEN)

The terrible plight of German and Austrian Jewry is known. We in Bombay have the opportunity to see the sad picture of terrified, desperate, disturbed refugees on the Italian steamers en route to Shanghai. I was asking myself why these Jews are going on Italian boats as Italy has joined the Jew baiting countries. The following report explains that.

A Viennese Jew, seventy-four years old, was arrested in his home by the Nazis. He was ordered to leave Austria within a fortnight. The only place where Jewish refugees are allowed to enter without delaying, visa formalities, inquiries and guarantees, is Shanghai. Italian boats are fully booked up, but he could have got a passage on an English ship. This the German authorities did not permit; they insist on the going of refugees on Italian boats. As the old man was not able to bet a booking for the over-crowded Italian boats within a fortnight he disappeared in a German concentration camp.

This story was told to me by a blue-eyed, blond, attractive young German lady who has not a drop of Jewish blood in her veins. She and her husband are officially members of the Nazi party and came recently to India where the husband is employed with a German firm. I can't disclose their names, of course.

Terrible Living Conditions

I was keen on hearing their views. The Jews of Trieste, in Italy had to set up a committee to provide the Austrian refugees passing through en route to Shanghai with clothing, because the Gestapo on the frontier takes away now even the suits of the men and the dresses of the women and is hunting them in under garments over the snow—covered border. It is clear that those refugees are hostile to the Government treating them in such a criminal manner, but what are the real Germans thinking? Are they backing up Hitler?

"No", says the young German lady emphatically. At least eighty per cent. of the German population are, according to her, dissatisfied suffering, cursing Hitler, but unable to organise efficient resistance to the Gestapo terror. The living conditions are terrible. She gave me some details:

To buy one egg, a middle class housewife in a town like, say Koeln-am-Rhein, has to search a week. The single eggs are sold ON WEIGHT. She had to pay for ONE small egg of poor quality sixteen Pfennig, that is three annas. A single orange, if one can get hold of it costs thirty Pfenning (nearly six annas). Two ozs. of butter cost nearly two Marks (two rupees) one Rupee for one oz.!—and only four ozs. of butter per person and per week are allowed; but, after all, there is none in the market. All food stuff is likewise scarce and expensive. Starvation has joined the terror.

Everything is "Ersatz". It is almost impossible to digest the bread. Dried potatoe flakes are labelled "Meal". The German lady told me the story how she was buying some undergarments; "Ersatz", of course. When she was washing them in hot water the garments dissolved at once to a muddy pulp. A bedsheet sharnk in the water from two meters to three quarters of a meter. Its price had been seven Marks 20 Pfenning—more than seven rupees. Towels are not available any more. One has to use old paper rags after washing.

Catholics Next

This is Hitler's paradise. Not only the Jews are persecuted, but also the Catholics and first and foremost every man daring to tell what he is thinking The lady witnessed the pogroms starting in November; according to her it was a senseless orgy of destructive lunatics. They burnt the synagogues—this time. She is sure that the monasteries and Catholic Churches will follow before this year is over. Many Catholics already are as afraid as the Jews to go on the street. An old man, a small shopkeeper, refused to accept a board "Jews must not buy here".

"Whoever comes in here," he said," is welcome."

He went to the concentration camp at once

It was significant that after the Jew-baiting orgy the gifts of the population for the "Winterhilfe" and the "Eintopfsammlungen" dropped to about one quarter of the previous donations. It was a spontaneous, unorganised, quiet but clear protest.

During the crisis, the lady assured me, nobody wanted war, yet many hoped for it as a medium to finish with Hitler.

How was it possible, I asked, that in view of such feelings the plebiscite after the "Anschluss" showed ninety nine percent "yes" for Hitler

German People Terrorised

She said that the reason was that there was no secrecy at all in the plebiscite. One had to fill out and vote before the polling officers. Nobody dared to vote "No", but in reality most people said that Austria was taken by force and treachery, and deplored the fate of the Austrians.

All this is important. Shocked by the persecution of the Jews, we are inclined to overlook that the German people itself is persecuted, bullied, frightened and longing for release. Any policy of "cringing before the dictators" is not a policy of reconciliation with the Geaman nation, but a policy against the German people for they only desire to get rid of Hitler and his greedy pack. Every courageous and determined step of the democracies to call the bluff of ("Ein Volk, Ein reich, Ein Fuehrer—one people, one nation, one leader)", will be welcomed by the German people.

COFFIN FOR COURT?

Sequel To Demonstrations

Their now famous black-painted coffin was taken by unemployed men to Bow-street police court.

They wanted it to be shown in court when Alfred Salisbury, 29, a seaman, of Hunton Court, Mile End, was charged with obstructing the police during a New Year's Eve demonstration in Piccadilly-circus.

THEY GOT A RECEIPT

The coffin was carried up Bow-street, but the police refused to allow the demonstrafors to carry it further than a passage-way next to the Aliens' Office.

Later the police agreed to take the coffin into the police-station, and one of the workless asked for a receipt.

A police inspector gave him one and amid cheers the "evidence" was taken inside.

DISMISSED

Unemployed waited outside during the hearing of the charge against Salisbury and more cheers greeted an announcement that the case had been dismissed with a caution.

There was another demonstration when Salisbury left court.

"RESENTMENT"

P. C. Ruffhead had given evidence that unemployed with the coffin were trying to push their way through the Piccadilly Circus crowd. and the crowd "naturally resented it."

P. C. Marsh said that he did not see any sign of public resentment against the demonstrators.

The coffin was not brought into court, but the magistrate, Mr. McKenna, mentioned that he had seen it.

Salisbury denied that he deliberately pulled a policeman to the ground.

POLICEMAN SLIPPED

Mrs. Florence Mills, of Myrtle-street, Stepney, said that the police rushed for the coffin after one of them had shouted, "Seize that coffin." Because of the crush one policeman slipped and Salisbury fell on top of him.

The magistrate asked Salisbury if he was prepared to give an undertaking to assist the police rather than hinder them in the future. Salisbury said that he was.

Mr. McKenna: Then the charge will be dismissed without recording a conviction.

Afterwards the police handed the coffin back to the unemployed, and Salisbury was carried shoulder-high at the head of a procession from Bow-street.

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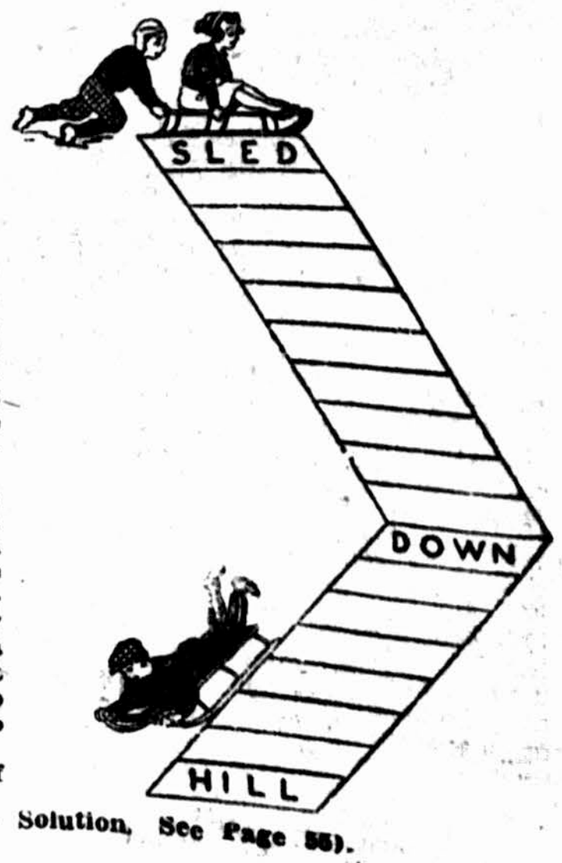

WERE you over on Beacon Hill yesterday, taking advantage of the first big snowfall of the winter? If you were not, you missed a lot of fun, for the coasting was perfect. Do not feel too disappointed, as you can still do some mental tobogganing, though it will take you a little longer to reach the bottom.

Fill each of the spaces in the panel with a word that differs in but one letter from the word preceding and following it. Thus by changing a letter at a time, you will convert the word, SLED into DOWN and DOWN into HILL.

See you at the foot of the hill.

(For Solution, See Page 55).

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

MILLIONAIRE'S DREAM OF PERFECT BABIES COMES TO NAUGHT

Romantic Tale Of Boy And Girl Brought Up In Complete Isolation From Outside World

An American multi-millionaire's experiment with the lives of the two orphans he adopted when they were babies, has had an amazing sequel, writes "Reynolds News" correspondent.

The plan of Warrington Dawson was to raise a boy and girl in solitude, completely isolated from the cares of the outside world.

Subjects of his experiment were Oscar Siebel and Eve Darvas, who grew up thinking they were brother and sister, and eventually "escaped" from their strange Paradise.

Mr. Dawson later found them in Monte Carlo and told them the truth. So they decided to get married.

"PERFECT BABIES."

The story starts 20 years ago when the multi-millionaire astonished the world by advertising for two perfect babies, to whose parents, or foster-parents, he promised £1,000.

"I wanted to make an experiment to prove the natural happiness and beauty of mankind," he told me in Paris recently.

"I wanted them to know nothing of cars, airplanes, beds, suits, policemen and men until they were grown up. I swore they would be happy, that they would be the most beautiful children in the world."

But it was an airplane that broke the bubble. Crashing in the huge isolated grounds of Mr. Warrington Dawson's chateau near Zurich, the two children first saw and talked with someone other than those immediately surrounding them, and first felt the itch to get out and see the world around them.

The two had been chosen by an international jury of doctors when they were six and three respectively. Oscar Siebel was Swedish. Eve Dar was Hungarian.

FEARLESS PAIR.

Those who attended them were subject to strict examination before being engaged. No one was allowed to approach the grounds of the park without being known.

In summer, Oscar and Eve wore a sort of Greek toga. In winter they wore skins and moccasins of leather. They never felt beds, tasted wine or alcohol.

Their education was essentially Spartan. Rather than books they learned to ride, shoot, run, swim, throw the discus, hunt and wrestle. They feared neither cold nor heat, wind nor storm.

Then, when Mr. Dawson was away in America, came the passenger air-liner, crashing into the grounds. For the first time they came in contact with people of the other world.

On board the airplane was a well-known music-hall artist and his manager. They told the two of the world outside, and together the four plotted the flight from paradise.

When Mr. Dawson returned from America, he found his adopted children vanished. Private detectives sought them out. They were at Monte Carlo. Eve was engaged as a dancer, Oscar earned his living as a fencing instructor.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

Sportsmanship Indeed

Football Fans Are Bad Sports, Says Bishop's Review

Spectators whose language "oversteps the bounds of what may be termed ordinary swearing" and "blots on League Soccer" are criticised in the Liverpool Diocesan Review, which is edited by the Bishop of Liverpool, Dr. A. A. David.

"We sometimes wonder if the sportsmanship on which we pride ourselves is worthy of the name," says the article, adding:

"LIMIT OF PARTISANSHIP"

"We have recently been a spectator on the popular side at various matches in the district, both Rugby and Association. What has impressed us as much as the game itself has been the behaviour of the spectators at several matches."

"The reference should not be made a scapegoat for the failure of the home team.

"Surely," it is added, "nothing can justify the booing with which a decision against the home side is so often received.

"Perhaps worst of all is the sustained jeering we have heard when one of the visiting players is preparing to take a penalty or attempting to convert a try.

CAUSE OF WONDER

"It seems to us that the limit of decent partisanship is often exceeded and that, as a consequence, good sportsmanship is forgotten."

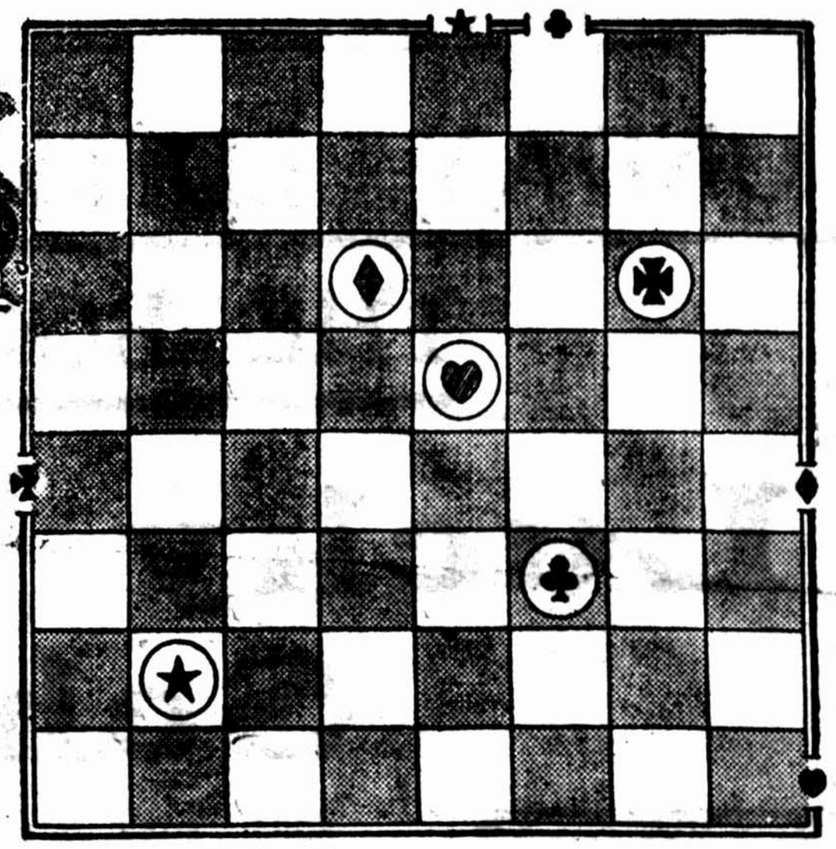
The article adds: "The frequency with which Soccer players openly question the referee's decision is a cause of wonder to those who have been taught to accept the umpire's or referee's decision without a murmur, even if they believe it to be wrong.

"A word from the F.A. warning players of the consequence of arguing with the referee would do much to remove one of the blots on League soccer."

A Transit Poser

DON'T let me interrupt your game, gentlemen. The mayor likes nothing better than to see his staff enjoying themselves. If, however, you finally get tired of playing, you might drop in on the Board of Estimate meeting. The transit commission is waiting your report on the routes the new subways are to take."

"That is just what we are working on, now, your honor. There are just 64 blocks in the downtown district, corresponding to these 64 squares of the checkerboard. The five checkers on the board, you will notice, display the emblems of the five transit companies and are placed on the squares that correspond to the blocks where the companies are to erect their stations. On the margin of the board, we have marked the places where the different company lines terminate. By moving a checker from a termination point to the appropriate station checker we can figure out the route to be followed by a particular subway. It is just like the rook's move in chess as we are restricted to horizontal and vertical moves, moving diagonally would be equivalent to tunneling under a building. All we have to be careful of is not to move more than once on a square."



How was this problem worked out? Try connecting each pair of symbols with a single unbroken line through the vertical and horizontal rows of squares, never having more than one line in a square.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Poetic Pamela on Parade

PAMELA was thrilled, when she received an invitation to attend the full dress ball of the Homeguard Hussars. Later on she was chilled, for her military escort made her walk the entire way to the dance. This was not so hot according to Pamela, who expressed herself thus:

"This military friend of mine,
I do not think is very fine.
To get a taxi he will not try.
*He even let the *** go **.*
Just so the neighborhood can see
What a grand soldier he can be.
It's well for him to walk the street
Thick leather boots upon his feet,
While I the frozen flags have trod,
With thin-soled dancing slippers shod.
I have not got a uniform
Of heavy wool to keep me warm,
But I must brave the icy air

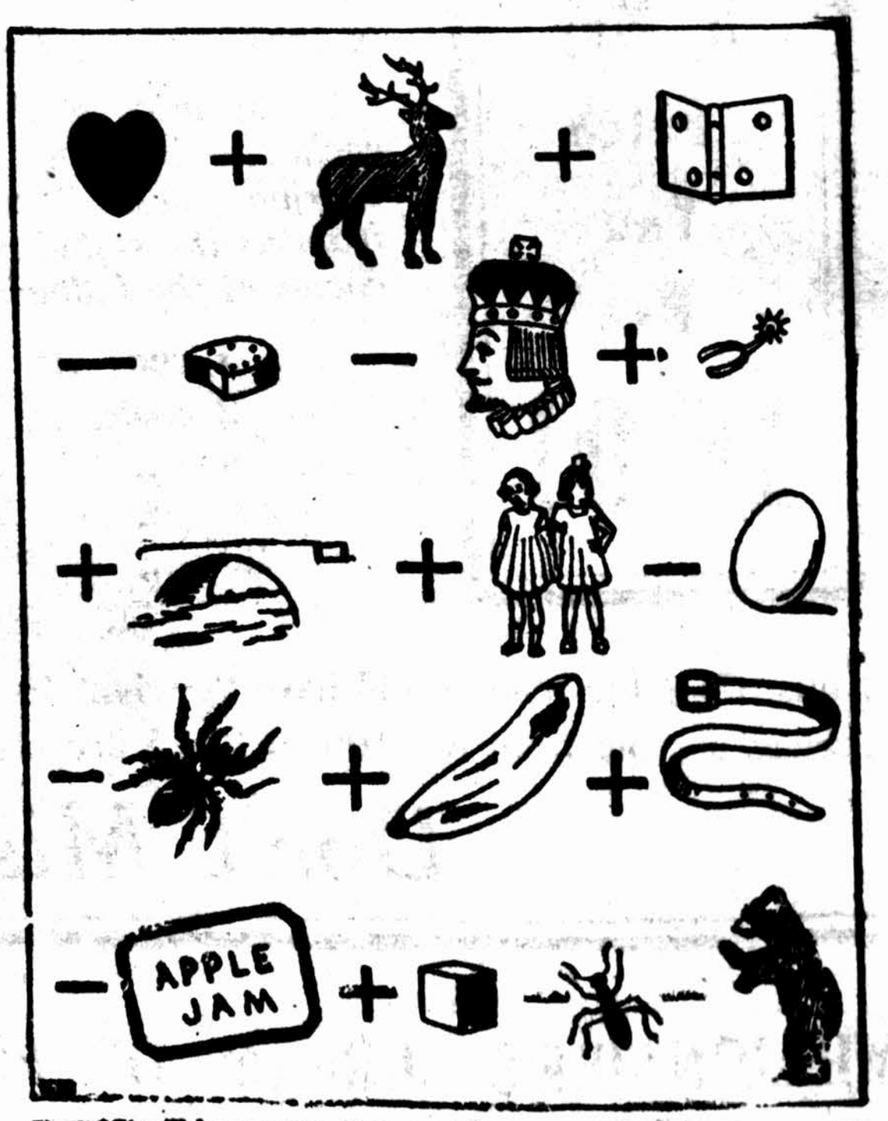
In the light evening gown I wear.
*The ***** of this soldier bold*
Protects his head from breezes cold,
While I, a woman weak and frail
Without a hat must face the gale.
I planned to dance, but I'm afraid
I made a date for a parade."

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first two words uniting to form the third word.

LSOZSOOA: Can you use your imagination to make a sentence out of this? The answer, of course, is: I ate nothing today.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

Pictorial Arithmetic



YOU will have quite a lot of work, figuring out this long example in pictorial arithmetic, but it will be well worth the effort, for the answer is the name of one of the most famous men in American journalism. This well beloved editorial writer and columnist was born on the 12th day of December and would be celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday this month were he still living.

In solving this type of puzzle, write down the names of the objects preceded by a plus sign, in the order in which they are found in the drawing. If you do not know the name of any particular object leave a space. Then cross off the letters of the names of the objects that are preceded by a minus sign. The letters in these names must be in their correct order, though they may be separated by other letters. When all the object names are thus accounted for, the surviving letters will spell the name of the distinguished newspaper man.

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LORD MAYOR TURNS TEA AUCTIONEER

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air Mail).

Sir Frank Bowater, London's Lord Mayor, turned auctioneer in the Mincing-lane sale room of the Tea Brokers' Association of London.

The sale was to celebrate the centenary of the production of Empire tea, and Sir Frank auctioned a silver casket containing a magnificent blend of Empire teas from India and Ceylon.

The casket was a replica of one of gold, designed for the King and Queen.

But although it was put up for auction, the silver casket becomes no individual's property. It has been sealed, and is not to be opened until January 10, 2039.

Bidding was cumulative, meaning that every bid was a contribution towards the benevolent societies in the trade.

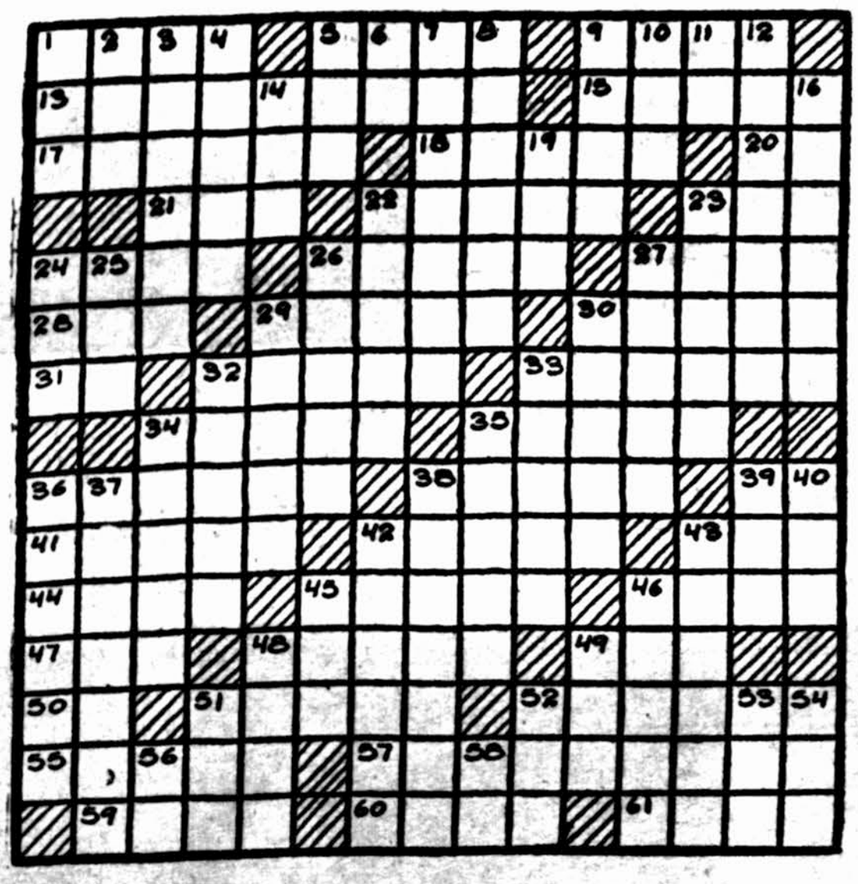
Expert auctioneers did a little leg-pulling, but Sir Frank held his own.

Five pounds was the first offer, and bidding rose in tens. The offer of £1,060 was from the auctioneer himself, and eventually £1,156 was raised.

Before the sale, at St. Katherine Dock, six chests of tea were loaded on to three elephants. Then, led by Sabu, the Indian boy film star, they paraded through the streets to Tower Hill.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Projecting part of a building
5—A law
9—Taste
13—Raft used in the West Indies
16—Apart
19—Journey
20—Peninsula in Canada
21—Suffix denoting the comparative degree
22—Permit
25—Scripture
28—Prefix: town
24—Wading bird
26—Masculine
27—Wide smile
28—Hastened
29—Light vessel
30—French coin
31—Type measure
32—What was the first British settlement in India?
33—Winter vehicle
34—Student
35—Take illegally
37—What was the French name for Nova Scotia?
38—Chirping note
39—Exclamation
41—Unit
42—What actor was noted for his out-of-door productions of Shakespeare: Sir Philip Ben ——?
43—Legal profession
44—So be it
45—Swerve
46—Lie in warmth
47—Who was the Roman equivalent of the Greek Pluto?
48—Wasted
49—Friend
50—Suffix: pertaining to
51—What National Park is in south-central Oklahoma?
52—Mistakes in printing
55—What is another name for Navigator's Islands?
57—Tortured
59—Titled woman
60—Numbers
61—Starch

VERTICAL

1—Perform
2—Established value
3—What Russian leader pushed through the first Five-Year Plan?
4—Projecting edge of a roof
5—Salt
6—Correlative of either
7—Line of fortifications in eastern France
8—Make possible
9—Narrow woven band
10—Drink
11—Negative
12—What German field marshal is administrator of the Four-Year Plan?
14—Encountered
16—Who made the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington?
19—Wily
22—Commonplace
23—Track
24—Anger
25—Prohibit
26—Feminine name
27—Illustrious
29—What god of love was the son of Mercury and Venus?
30—Swift
32—What section of Africa is the chief source of gum arabic and ivory?
33—Guide
34—Sections of a window
35—Sugary
36—Constant lover
37—Funny
38—What is the capital of New Jersey?
39—Possesses
40—Noah's vessel
42—Jewish quarters
43—The bully tree
45—Mineral spring
46—Farm buildings
48—Murder
49—Prefix: before
51—Dry seed vessel
52—Prussian resort
53—Sheep in its second year
54—Fuss
56—Mother
58—Note of the scale

(For Solution See Page 55)

A Den I I Can Dock

YOU can make an intelligible sentence out of this by filling in one identical letter as often as necessary, while keeping the skeleton letters in their present order. What is the new sentence? Answer: MADMEN MIMIC AND MOCK.

Vegetable Symbols

Can you express vegetables by symbol?

Here are some:

e sp h = sp in a ch = spinach
spi = turn ips = turnips
b
i = b raised on i on s = braised
s
onions.

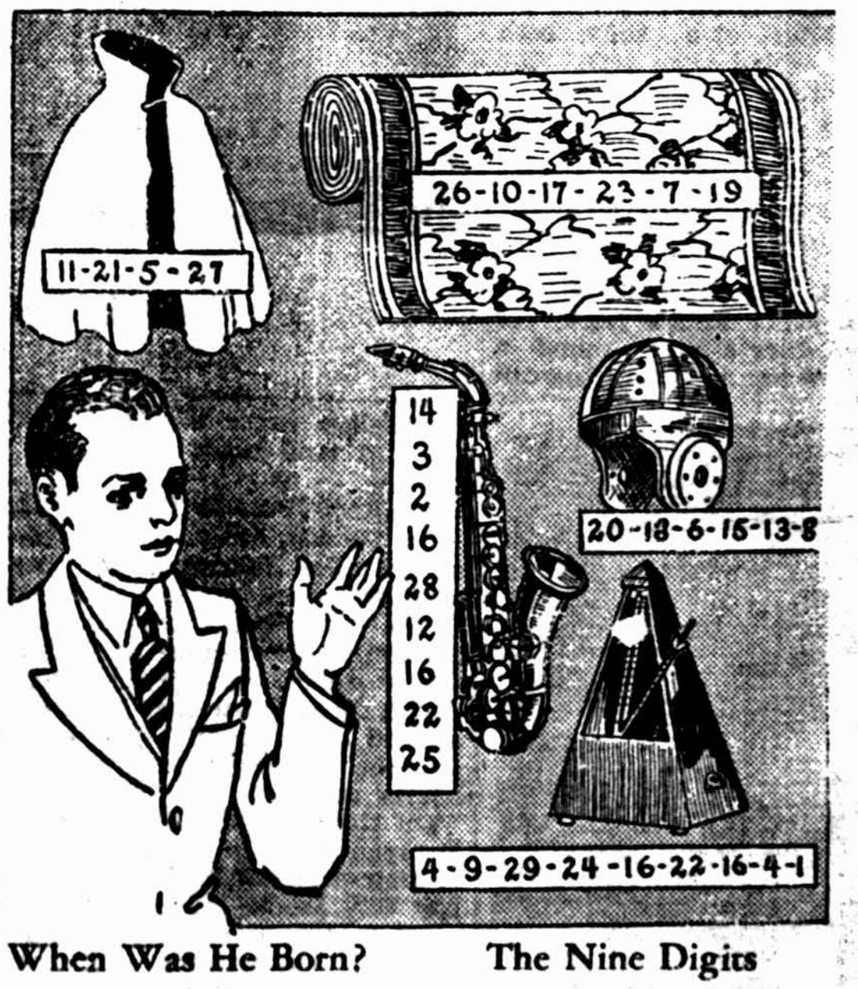
If you behead something irritating and leave something soothing, what happens? Answer: Teasing turns into easing.

Find the Slogan

THESE beautiful articles are only a few of the many prizes offered by the HILO Instructors' Benevolent Association on their weekly game night. The fund-making game of the association uses dice, but is far from gambling as the players are bound to win if they play long enough—and spend enough money.

A player first selects the prize he intends to try for and then is given five dice free of charge. He can use as many of these at a time as he wishes and all he has to do is to make all the numbers on a card to win a prize. He is not even charged for the numbers on the card that he rolls, but he has to pay for each throw of a number not on the card. And he is charged according to the number he throws. So even after the premiums are paid for, the association rakes in a neat little sum.

One of the visitors on game night noticed that each article had as many numbers on its card as it had letters in its name. Thereupon he wrote down the numbers from 1 to 29 and placed the letters of the five objects under their corresponding numerals. The letters were then found to form the motto of the HILO Instructors' Benevolent Association. Can you tell what it is?



When Was He Born?

Late in the last century, a man stated that his age was the square root of the year he was born. In what year did he say this? Answer: In 1892.

The Nine Digits

Write down the nine digits in such an order that the first three shall be one third of the last three and the central three, the result of subtracting the first three from the last. Solution: 219, 438, 657.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Filling the Cistern

FOUR boys begin filling a cistern from taps in their respective houses. A brings up a pint every three minutes, B a quart every 5 minutes and C a gallon every seven minutes. If the capacity of the cistern is 53 gallons, how long will it take to fill it and who will pour in the last contribution?

Answer: It will take 230 minutes to fill the cistern; B will pour in the final quart, A and C coming up one minute too late to contribute at the last.

Proof Positive

Why is a lame dog like a blotting-pad?

Answer: A lame dog is a slow pup. A slope up is an inclined plane. An ink-lined plane is a blotting-pad.

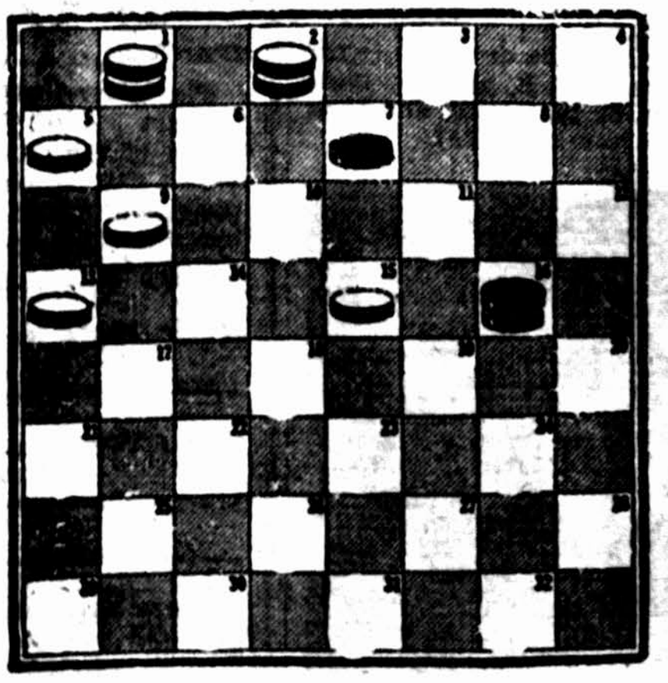
(For Solution See Page 55)

Watch Them Slide

SIX white men are arrayed against only two black men in today's checker problem by Millard Hopper, the checker king. To make matters worse, the whites have two kings and the blacks only one.

Nevertheless, the blacks are to move and win in two moves. Can you show how it is to be done? On this board, as usual, the whites are moving up and the blacks down. The solution and another checker puzzle will appear next week.

In last week's checker problem white opened hostilities by moving from 23 to 18. Black quickly jumped the man from 14 to 23 and wondered at white's generosity. The white king then slyly moved into square 28, (from 32 to 28) and after black played from 5 to 14 white started his big slam that began from square 28 and ended up on *square 10, jumping* eight black checkers without a stop. This is one of the most remarkable *flourishes* ever devised by the checker king.



(For Solution See Page 55)

It would be swell to be able to afford a longer wrap if that wouldn't be going too "fur!"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

sure, the story of Sultan Mahmud will interest you.

After the death of Subkatgin, his eldest son Mahmud came to the throne of Ghazni, in the year 997. He is known in history as Sultan Mamud Ghaznavi. His father had conquered many parts of India, and he added to them vast territories by waging relentless wars against Indian rulers. He was fond of increasing not only his wealth but also his kingdom.

His Empire was so large that it was difficult for him to take cafe of the whole of it. In those days, there were no railways or motor cars, and all the trade was carried on by merchants going from place to place on camel back. Road were unsafe and journeys long, and they had to travel for days together to go from one place to another. Therefore merchants used to travel in large parties, carrying their goods on camels. Such parties were known as Caravans.

Once, such a caravan, on its way to a big city, was attacked by robbers and dacoits. All merchants were murdered, and their goods looted and taken away. An old mother of one of the merchants received the terrible news of the death of her son. She was so excited and angry that she ran up to Sultan Mahmud himself.

In those days Kings used to personally hear any complaints. The Sultan said, "Mother! the scene of the unhappy incidents is so far away from the capital of my kingdom that I cannot possibly investigate into the matter". The old woman replied, "Oh, Sultan! will it not be better if you rule over only so much part of the country as you can properly look after?"

The Sultan felt ashamed and requested her to pardon him. He got the dacoits arrested and heavily punished them. He compensated relatives of all the merchants who had suffered for their losses. And he took a vow that he would not conquer any more territory for increasing his kingdom.

If you have got something, take care of it. If you have got to do something, do it perfectly well.

* * * *

SWEET CONTENTMENT
(By M. R. M.)

Coming out of the lane near our house, I saw a little boy in tattered clothes but looking extraordinarily pleased.

I wondered what had happened, and the same moment I saw that he was holding something in his hand wrapped up in a cloth.

I was getting curious what it was that had delighted him so much.

"Is it a rupee you have got?" I asked, and he shyly shook his head for a 'no'.

"May be four annas?" Again he shook his head.

"Is it some sweets or eatables?"

"No!"

Naturally I got more curious and told him to show it to me.

He unfolded the crumpled up much-torn shirt, and nothing was in it.

I exclaimed. "Why, there is nothing there!"

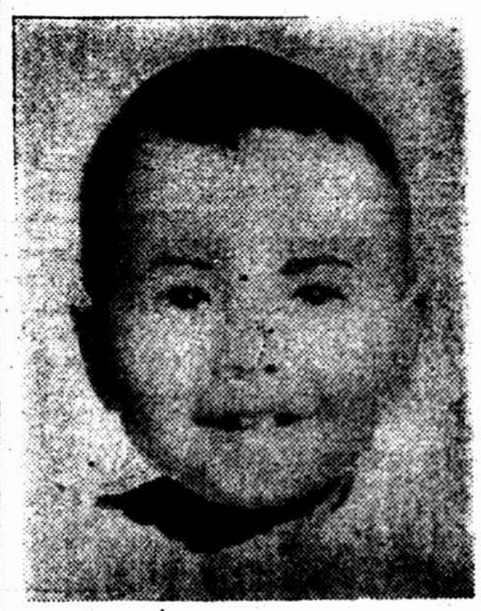
His eyes sparkled again as he said, "I am going to put on 'this' shirt to-morrow!"

Then only it dawned on me that the rag of a shirt, both sleeves of which were torn, the collar entirely vanished, darned in three or four places, with a few more tears on the back and a big patch in front, which hardly looked like a shirt, had given the poor boy such happiness!

* * * *

OVAL FROM CIRCLE

Take a pencil and a piece of paper and draw a circle round a rupee. Now ask a friend if he can change the circle into an oval without touching it.



The Young Smiler.
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff.)

After a little thought he will probably say he cannot do it, and suggest that you will not be able to do it either.

All you have to do is to write the letters V. A. L. at the right hand side of the circle, and then, of course, you get OVAL.

VERY MOVING

Several times little Sudha had been called upon to entertain the guests with a pathetic recitation, and when it was over, some of them were so moved that they decided to go home.

"I suppose you like reciting?" one visitor said to her.

"Oh, no!" replied Sudha. "But mummy always makes me recite when she wants the people to go."

* * * *

ONE BETTER

Teacher: If you had good brains, what would you invent?

Dhiru: Something that would do my lessons if I just pressed a button, Sir.

Teacher: You lazy boy; Now you, Dhanu, are not so lazy. What would you invent?

Dhanu: Something to press the button, Sir!

* * * *

ONLY ONE VOWEL

Idling I sit in this mild twilight dim,
Whilst birds, in wild, swift vigils circling skim.
Light winds in singing sink, till, rising bright,
Night's virgin pilgrim swims in vivid light.

* * * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

On Sunday, January 15, Khar and Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went to visit Jogeshwari Caves. They had a very nice and interesting programme of games, tricks, stones, etc., etc., there. Satish Bhai Desai the Secretary showed them round the Caves, and the children enjoyed to their hearts' content.

On this occasion, Shri Lakshmi Narayan Bharatuja of Wardha and Mr. Rasiklal F. Shah of Bombay City Centre had specially come to join the children's party and they enjoyed the children's company and had a happy time with them.

On Sunday, January 22, children of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Baris went to Ghatkopar to meet children and start a Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari at that place. Detailed report will appear next Sunday We have not yet been able to fix up any definite programme for the succeeding Sundays. But the usual weekly meetings of children will be held on Sunday morning at 8 a.m.

Children of Khar and Bandra meet at "Gulistan" (Ground Floor of "Aram Baug", Near Gayatri Mandir, 12th Road), Khar, and children of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle meet in the Ishwardas Park or Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, which is opposite it, at Vile Parle. I hope children residing in the vicinities will take the most advantage of these meetings.

"At His Hour of Study".
(Photo by Champak Trivedi.)

My Little Sister.
(Photo by J. R. Kothare.)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children of the Suburban Baris with Mrs. R. P. Masani, who takes great interest in them.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE

(Continued From Page 9)

may be rich" says another.

"Or the things may be mere synthetic gold, of which one hears so much nowadays," says another.

"Look there at that dressed doll" says still another, pointing to a well-dressed young beauty flashing her diamonds and gold ornaments, "those diamonds must be fakes, aren't they?"

"All imitation jewellery, my dear!"

"All for show. May be even hired from some jewellers for the evening, who knows?"

And thus envy, cynicism, spite and cattishness! Not one of them appeared to be willing to credit the other with the genuineness or even the real ownership of what that other was wearing.

Sasoobai, Nalini and myself were in a group. Sasoobai could hear the cattish remarks of some jealous wife of a mere petty clerk exclaiming audibly to a neighbour, pointing at Sasoobai's solid gold bangles:—"All hollow, my dear! Otherwise having a thick copper wire inside and then gold coated, may be! That is the trick nowadays. With rats even starving in the house with nothing to eat, women now pose as wives of millionaires!"

Sasoobai was bursting with rage and I was bubbling with mirth. But I managed to drag her and Nalini away and to whisper in her ear:—"That is why, Sasoobai, I would not wear the seers' weight of solid golden "Vankhis", "Bajibandhs" and bangles which you were pressing me to wear. Nowadays no one believes them to be solid gold or even real gold. So, what is the use of wearing them? Better to come with a few modest ornaments, I thought. Those cats cannot then find fault with my fine streak of bangles, which are the fashion these days."

Sasoobai was mollified a little but kept sullen throughout the sumptuous At Home that followed, although the streams of talk touching male relations and all the scandals concerning them flowed freely all round about us. The idea that any one should have the cheek to question the genuineness or the solidity of her gold ornaments was a shock to poor, innocent mother-in-law, in whose heydays imitation or hollow things had never yet crept into social life. She attributed the uncharitable suspicions of the other guests to envy born of their own poverty.

There were more than a dozen new brides of the year, half a dozen or more of expectant mothers and a good many giggling innocent young things that though formally engaged were yet hopefully awaiting the arrival of their fiances for their nuptials on some auspicious day fixed by the family priest. They kept shyly in a group, all by themselves, comparing notes and trying to get some hints from some one more experienced than themselves as guidance for their approaching married lives.

Without waiting for the tedious programme of music and dancing that was to follow, we took leave, pleading that best of excuses that we had other similar functions to attend to.

That day's experience very nearly made Sasoobai a convert to my ways of thinking, that we might exercise our individual discretion to attend or not to attend a "haiad kunkum" when invited. But Sasoobai when her irritation had passed away was of the same old opinion still, that it was too sacred a duty to be neglected.

Probably when I am myself a mother-in-law, I may permit my daughter-in-law to exercise her option, that is to say, if she at all requires my permission!

I have, however, to add that my mother-in-law proved a false prophet when she stated that hubby would not like me to appear often in the dress I chose at the Rao Bahadur's lady's invitation. He did like me in that dress but what he said is not for publication!

ROOSEVELT INTERVENES

Saves Artist From Awkward Situation

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

President Roosevelt, although he is the busiest man in this country of busy men, finds time to follow the adventures of newspaper cartoon heroes. Not long ago he saved the life of one of his favourites, Joe Palooka, the captivating heavyweight who entertains millions daily in Ham Fisher's comic strip.

Fisher has been drawing Palooka for eight years, and recently he got his man into a very awkward situation. He sent him off to France to join the French Legion, forgetting that Palooka had an important date in the U.S.A., the fight for the heavyweight title.

It looked as if Palooka's career as a strip star was in danger. How should he be got out of the Legion?

ARTIST APPEALS

The artist, in desperation, decided that the only person capable of saving Palooka was the President, but one cannot draw the President of the United States into a comic strip without very special permission.

Fisher wrote to the White House, explained the situation, and asked whether in the extreme circumstances of his character's predicament he might be allowed to rescue Palooka by contriving the intervention of Mr. Roosevelt.

"Go ahead," came the reply from Mr. Stephen T. Early, one of the Presidential secretaries, with a hint that the artist should be discreet in his use of Mr. Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT SAVES THE DAY

Fisher drew two cartoons depicting the visit of Palooka's manager to the White House, and the President's promise to intervene with the French authorities on the boxer's behalf.

The drawings have appeared in nearly 500 American newspapers.

This is the first time that a President of the U.S.A., while in office has appeared in a comic strip.

Fisher has received hundreds of letters of congratulation including one from Fr. Early; "Dear Ham, let me congratulate you on the final solution of Joe Palooka's dilemma."

Palooka is a great character and a firm favourite with the American public, the big boy of boxing, amusing and loveable.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 29, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Mereweather Road, KARACHI; SHAW WILL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. SAMIR-UL-HAQ, Kandpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Some of those who took part in the Fancy Dress Competition held in connection with the Annual Social Gathering of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on the 21st inst.

HITLER'S MARKETS BAIT TO BRITAIN

"British Gold Keeps Dictators In Power"

Behind the Prime Minister's visit to Rome on Tuesday, and Mr. Montagu (Bank of England) Norman's talks in Berlin, is a plan to place the financial resources of Britain behind the Dictators, says "Reynold's" political correspondent, writing in mail week.

To avoid another military "putsch" by Hitler—an adventure in which the tactics of Munich can hardly again prove successful—the Prime Minister is ready to assist the German economic "putsch."

His new watchword is "economic appeasement." Both Hitler and Mussolini are in desperate financial straits, and both are demanding assistance from Britain.

Reactionary forces in the City of London, who fear above all things a collapse of the Dictators, are backing Mr. Chamberlain's plan to meet these demands.

Such a policy is in direct opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for a united Democratic front against the aggressors.

I learn that a Treasury official is already in Rome preparing the ground for the Prime Minister's visit, while, according to present plans, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, is to accompany Mr. Chamberlain.

Mussolini, who has already spent more on the Spanish war than on the Abyssinian campaign, would like a direct British loan. If this proves impracticable, he will insist on trade credits in London, which can be granted through the Exports Advisory Council without resort to Parliament.

Far-Reaching Demands

Germany's demands are more far-reaching. Mr. Norman, whose visit "for the christening of Dr. Schacht's baby" sent stocks soaring on the Berlin Bourse, is acting in close consultation with the British Government. He had conversations with the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office before leaving for Berlin.

Dr. Schacht was also in touch with the Board of Trade during his "private" visit to this country.

Markets Bribe To Britain

The attempt to blackmail foreign countries into providing assistance is taking three forms:—

(1) Mr. Norman has been told bluntly that financial assistance is the price of peace, and that if it is not forthcoming Germany will be compelled to make war in the search for raw materials and markets.

(2) Mr. George Rublee, Director of the International Refugee Organisation, who is now on his way to Berlin, via Paris, will receive a renewed demand for foreign credits as the price of the release of German Jews.

The announcement that Mr. Rublee is bearing counter-proposals to the original scheme indicates that in some form this amazing plan is still under consideration.

(3) German industrialists have made approaches to British interests offering cessation of Totalitarian methods in certain markets in return for measures to increase purchases from Germany.

Threat Of War

I understand that Rumania figured largely in Mr. Norman's talks. He was informed that Germany is determined to secure Rumanian wheat and oil, and that she is prepared to go to war if a commercial agreement cannot be obtained on her own terms.

The discussion between Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and Nazi chiefs took place with the object of ensuring Polish neutrality. Britain has wider interests in Rumania than in any of the axis-controlled Powers. Mr. Norman is, therefore, attempting to divide the spoils.

What further concessions can be made depends on his ingenuity in devising a plan which will not arouse an outburst of protest in Britain.

It can, however, be stated that Mr. Chamberlain has no intention of making effective the reprisal threat to Germany outlined by Mr. R. Hudson in the House of Commons.

This announcement was intended to placate exporters who have made repeated representations to the Board of Trade. I am told that the Prime Minister was by no means pleased at the emphatic way in which Mr. Hudson expressed himself.

'No' To Coal Plan

As part of the "appeasement" policy, the Government will also reject the proposal for an export subsidy to assist the sale of British coal abroad, although this plan is backed by both the coal-owners and the Mine-workers' Federation, who realise that the competition of German coal will be intensified as a result of the Munich settlement.

Meanwhile, the transfer of gold worth £350,000,000 to the Exchange Equalisation Fund is an indication of the anxiety aroused by the Government's foreign policy. Since September more than £80,000,000 in gold has been spent by the Fund to counter the flight of securities abroad and the consequent fall in sterling.

The flight is still going on to an extent far surpassing the "crisis" of 1931. American Industrials are being purchased by every class of investor.

Mr. Brian Grover, the hero of the flight to Russia to 'rescue' his Russian wife, married Mrs. Grover again on Jan. 12 in London. The couple were married in Russia according to Soviet Civil Law in 1933.

GERMANY'S SECRET COLONIES IN AFRICA

The British Government is turning a blind eye towards Germany's successful effort to establish clandestine colonies in Africa, writes the Paris correspondent of "Reynolds News."

French investigations into German settlements have revealed that on the west coast of Africa the Nazis have seized thousands of square miles in the negro republic of Liberia, nominally under British administration; in Gambia, and now threaten the important French possession of Senegal.

France fears that this apparent deliberate encouragement of Hitler's colonial ambitions is part of Mr. Chamberlain's policy to urge the French Government to make similar "sacrifices" in the cause of appeasement.

In Liberia an entire section of the north-west corner of the republic has been ceded to the Germans, and Nazi colonists are constructing a railway line to the important port Monrovia.

AIR AND RIVER LINK

The German military mission in Gambia is now the driving political forces in this British colony, created in 1843. At Bathurst, the capital, an important military aerodrome has recently been completed which will be the starting point for the German-South American air line.

The junction for continental traffic throughout Africa, this aerodrome can be made the strategic point from which to dominate all French communications in Senegal particularly the Dalar-Kayes-Bamako railway line as well as air and river communications.

Germany has also established an extremely important coal and oil depot in the Bissago archipelago off Portuguese Guinea. The Germans have actually been in possession of this archipelago for more than ten years.

As is already known, the Nazis have the controlling hand in the former Spanish possession of Rio de Oro, while the Canary Islands are now one of the most strongly fortified sub-marine bases in the world.

DUKE OF WINDSOR TO RETURN TO ENGLAND?

New York Society Seeks To Make Him Head Of International Jewish Refugee Commission

The launching of a new 35,000 ton cruiser at Birkenhead may be the occasion for the official return of the Duke of Windsor to England, according to reports circulating among informed circles in Paris.

The vessel is to be launched early in March.

It is to be christened the Prince of Wales, and it is believed that the Duke of Windsor may record his return to his native land by presiding at the ceremony.

At the moment, the Duke and Duchess are still at Cap d'Antibes, where they spent the holidays together with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, and Lord and Lady Brownlow.

It is not yet clear whether the Duchess will return to England at the same time as the Duke, but it is considered likely says, "Reynolds News"

"OPPRESSED LIKE JEWS"

In New York a society called the "Friends of the Duke of Windsor in America" has been formed, and intends to hold a dinner on January 20, the anniversary of the Duke's accession as King in 1936. It plans to hold two dinners annually, on January 20 and on the Duke's birthday, June 23, says British United Press.

"The Duke has been oppressed like the Jews in Germany," the President of the Society, Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler said recently.

She went on to suggest that if Britain does not want the Duke, an international position might be created for him, such as making him head of an international commission for Jewish refugees.

The Genius Of Swami Vivekananda

under lock and key. When he had finished the Mother's work, She would undo the lock."

When Vivekananda expressed a desire to stay in that blissful condition the Master said: "How can you ask such things? You wish to stay absorbed in personal joy like an ordinary man. This realisation will become so natural to you that in your normal state, you will realise the unique Divinity in all beings. You will do great things in the world. You will bring spiritual consciousness to men, and assuage the misery of the humble and the poor."

A Born Leader

He had discerned the part for which Vivekananda was fit and forced him to play it against his will. "Ordinary souls fear to assume the responsibility of instructing the world. A worthless piece of wood can manage only to float. But Naren is different. He is like the great tree trunks, bearing men and beasts upon the bosom of the Ganges". The passions of strength were striving within his lion's heart. He was energy personified and action was his message. "Above all, be manly, be strong. I have respect for one who is wicked as long as he is strong and manly, for his strength will make him give up his wickedness one day and bring him to truth."

He was square-shouldered, broad-chested and strongly built. He had a keen penetrating glance. His grace and dignity, his magic glance, his deep rich voice, enthralled man. He was the born leader, the anointed of God. He was torn between dream and action. The desire to have, to conquer, to dominate, battled with the desire to renounce, to serve and to sacrifice. The Great Master had said: 'The day when Naren comes in contact with suffering and misery, the pride of his character will melt into a mood of infinite compassion. His strong faith in himself will establish faith in discouraged souls'. The flint of misery and suffering brought out the latent spark of love from his soul and the majestic sweep of his compassion swept the whole world.

He became a wandering monk in 1891. He broke all ties. He became a nameless sanyasi in saffron robes, but the flame of genius burnt in his eyes. He wandered free from the ties of place, caste and home.. His mind widened and his spirit absorbed all the streams of thought and feeling that flowed through the length and breadth of India. He developed a passion for the service of the poor and down-trodden. He said: "What have we men of God done for our country! May I be born again and suffer a thousand miseries, if only I am able to worship the only God in whom I believe, the sum total of all the souls, and above all, my God the afflicted, my God the poor of all races." India must be saved, because the world has need of India with her vast spiritual reserves. "The time is ripe, the faith of the Rishis must become dynamic".

A World Figure

He suffered agonies on account of the terrible miseries and poverty of the masses. With the help of his admirers in Madras, he sailed for America. The unknown monk, imposed his sovereign genius in the Parliament of Religions. In a land of formality, his speech was informal and sincere. He greeted the youngest nation of the world in the name of the most ancient monastic order of the world. He struck a universal, all inclusive note: " 'Help, not fight', 'Harmony, not dissension,' should be the watchword of all faiths." After hearing him, the Americans felt how

(Continued From Page 1)

foolish it was to send out missionaries to India. His virile idealism, his dauntless courage, attracted a chosen band of admirers and disciples around him.

He took the spiritual treasures of India to the Western World that was caught in the snares of practical reason and selfish action. He was offered the chairs of Philosophy in the Universities of Harvard and Columbia. His contacts with the thought of the West ripened his ideal of a Universe Religion. Like an Alexander of the spirit, he went, saw and conquered the rebellious West. His genius burned like a torch and exhausted itself in impassioned speech. His ideas flashed. Every word carried passion and faith. He had a royal welcome both in America and England and sowed the virile seeds of his thought. He won honour and glory for his Motherland. He came back loaded with honours. "To work, to serve in this life, in the lives to come, to be reborn, ever reborn to serve."

India gave him a royal welcome on his return. He spent himself lavishly, scattered the seed of his thought in brilliant speeches. "Our country wants muscles of iron, nerves of steel and gigantic wills which nothing can resist. Worship the Virat, elevate the Virat. These are all gods, the suffering, the poor and the miserable." He organised the Ramakrishna Mission on purely spiritual and humanitarian lines and opened Seva Ashrams at many places. He was extremely humble. He claimed to be the voice of the Paramahansa. "If there has been anything achieved by me, by my thoughts or words or deeds, I lay no claim to it. It was his. All that has been weak has been mine, all that has been life-giving, strengthening, pure and holy has been his inspiration, his word—he himself."

His Burning Sympathy For The Poor

He was burning with sympathy for the depressed and downtrodden. "No one thinks for the poor and distressed. There is only don't touchism now—Kick out all such degrading usages. Unless the destitute, the fallen, and the down-trodden are elevated, Mother India will never awake." The Ramakrishna Mission has been making herculean efforts to help the poor and the outcast. On the supreme day July 4 1902, he had a last affectionate interview with his monks. He sat for meditation and entered Maha-Samadhi. His undying thought and his dynamic personality lives and works to the greater glory and redemption of his Motherland.

Vivekananda worked with his gigantic intellect till he winnowed the grain of Aryan wisdom from the chaff of superstition and ritualism. This is his great contribution to the culture of India and the world. The great Hansa separated the milk from water. He rediscovered the way of the Rishis.

Every idea remains elementary like electricity dispersed in the atmosphere, unless it finds the mighty condenser of a personality and becomes dynamic. It can then move masses of men. It must be incarnate like the Gods. We are caught in the net-work of phenomena. The world in which we are placed can be reached through the doubtful medium of mind and the senses. The existence of our mind gives it a mixture of appearance and reality, illusion and certainty. It is, therefore, the sport of the Absolute. How shall we find the path to liberty. In one of the Upanishads, the question has been put: "What is the universe? From what does it arise? Unto what does it go? And the answer is: In freedom it arises, in freedom it rests, and into freedom it melts." Vivekananda points to different Yogas, suited to different temperaments. Yoga of Work (Karma), Love (Bhakti) or Knowledge (Jnana.)

Pathways To The One Goal

Religion is realisation. It begins with hearing and acceptance, but it is being and becoming. The search for Truth is the search for freedom. Knowledge implies the power to be free. We are caught in the wheel of the Karma by attachment. Attachment makes us subject to causation. The human spirit is caught in the whirl of time, space and causation, but works itself free by giving up attachment. Work incessantly, but give up all attachment, making your mind free. Do not project into your actions, the tentacles of I and mine. Says the Bhagawat Gita: "The ignorant work by attachment, the wise man also works, but he is beyond all attachment. He works for the good of the world." Resign everything to God.

Bhakti Yoga—This is the religion of Love. Through different stages, the soul marches towards Supreme Love. The ideal is to see God in everything and dedicate all our acts to him. All radii converge towards the centre. Take up any line that suits you best. Worship establishes the contact of the soul with the Absolute and takes it out of Phenomena into Noumena. Seek dynamic Love, which is expressed in the form of service. Many stagnate in the lotus-land of formal religion and take shelter in the spiritual kindergarten. Love passes beyond reward and punishment, fears and doubts. The soul sheds all human limitations, and becomes cosmic. The motive power of Samsara is Love.

Raja Yoga is the way of discrimination. The Bhakta sheds forms and symbols. No sect or church can hold him. The light floods his entire being, annihilating desire, selfishness and egoism. After attaining super-consciousness, he descends to the world of men, to love and worship.

"O Mother, let me not attain these heights, let me remain in my normal state, so that I can be of more use to the world." All humanity is to be considered as the body of God. When the mind attains perfect concentration, illumination comes. Love of money weakens the mind.

Pratyahara draws the organs of sense from exterior things and directs them towards mental impressions. Dharana is fixation of attention on a special point, internal or external.

Dhyana, (Meditation), is fixation of mind on one point to the exclusion of every other thing. Samadhi is perfect concentration on the Absolute to the point of identity.

Jnana Yoga is the purification of reason, as the organ of knowledge and its development up to the point of intuition. Don't give yourselves to dreams and phantasies. Hold fast to clear vision and sound judgment. Man is man, so long as he is held a prisoner by nature or phenomena and is struggling to free himself. It is grand to discover the Laws that govern the stars and planets in the outer universe, but it is grander to discover the laws that govern passions, feelings, and the will of mankind. Religion is the science of conquering the inner man. New Psychology is slowly re-discovering the lost ground, and learning the secrets of the subconscious mind.

Buddhists do not believe in God, but believe in an eternal Moral Law. The Infinite becomes finite through the veil of Maya, the Absolute degenerates into the Phenomena. We are struggling for freedom. Concentration on things of the Earth leads to death and binds us to the wheel of Karma. Maya or Nature is to be transcended by concentration and meditation, by self-culture or re-education of the self.

The mentally sketchy friend says the idea of a hand to mouth existence makes her yawn.

What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE

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Stand For Liberty

By VERNON BARTLETT in "THE WORLD REVIEW"

An opponent in the Bridgwater by-election misquoted me, and declared that I had accused Mr. Chamberlain of going to Munich "like a dog with his tail between his legs." "I say" this opponent continued, "that he went like a British bulldog." "Next time," shouted a farm labourer from the back of the village hall, "why doan't 'ee send a retriever, so 'ee bring us back summat?"

The Prime Minister has himself confessed his disappointment that his policy of "appeasement" has met with such poor results. All his compatriots will share his regret, but not perhaps his astonishment. For one of the few hopeful features about the world situation to-day is the obvious desire of the German people to keep out of war and that desire was not to be encouraged by complete British submission to Herr Hitler because he thumped his fist on the table.

It happens to be the fact that within the last few weeks more generals, burgomasters and other responsible Germans have been dismissed or arrested, but the Hitler Government, if ever it is to be persuaded to modify its methods, will only do so if it has reason to fear the hatred of the mass rather than of a few disgruntled officers or officials.

Within a few days the Prime Minister will presumably be trying to win over Signor Mussolini to the dull and staid life of the old and satiated democracies. He will fail as he failed with Herr Hitler The best that could be hoped for from this policy of flattery is that it postponed war while our preparations were rushed ahead; it is, alas, naive folly to imagine that the present rulers of Germany or Italy are going to change their morals and methods to please an earnest old gentleman with an umbrella. If we are to prevent war—and pray God we still may—it will only be by taking risks and measures such as the timid occupants of the Treasury Bench are never likely to contemplate.

* * * *

The danger of the Rome visit lies in this. The Prime Minister cannot return empty-handed, and there is no earthly reason to suppose that the Duce will make him a present which will enhance his waning prestige and enable him to win a general election. He may give some assurance that he is "appeased," some vague promise that he will do his best to keep the Fuhrer quiet, but only in return for fresh concessions. Mussolini's puppets shout about Tunis, Corsica and Nice less because he would like those territories than because he would like to frighten Daladier and Bonnet (who, in the words of a brilliant Frenchman, "has a positively erotic passion for treachery") into further surrender. And the victim this time is to be Spain.

The German press has been attacking Great Britain and the Italian press has been attacking France only because Hitler and Mussolini are determined to gain control of the Iberian Peninsula.

Nobody can doubt Mr. Chamberlain's sincerity in his pursuit of peace. But nobody has yet received an adequate explanation of these facts—that on his three journeys to Germany he was unaccompanied by the Foreign Secretary, the Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Government, the Permanent Under-Secretary who deals with European affairs, or an official from the Foreign Office News Department; that he resisted all requests for a summoning of Parliament until the irrevocable surrender of Czechoslovakia had been decided upon; that he accused the Leader of the Opposition, when he criticised the Munich agreement, of "fouling his own nest" and reminded him that that sort of thing would be forbidden in the totalitarian states.

* * * *

It would be kinder to attribute this hostility to the normal controls that should be exercised by democratic public opinion to the nervous strain to which he has been subjected, but one dare not pass it over like that, for a similar stubborn refusal to give information is apparent where the Rome visit is concerned, and Spain matters more to the British Empire than did Czechoslovakia.

Forget all you have read about Spain and look at a map of British trade routes. A glance at it will show why we spent so much money on propaganda during the last war to prevent the Spaniards from sympathising with Germany to the extent of allowing German submarines to find a base along the Spanish coast.

And a moment's thought will convince you that to that preoccupation is now added the still greater danger of German air bases in Spain or in the Spanish colonies on the west coast of Africa. Every trade route between this country and Central America, South America, Africa, the Mediterranean States, India, Australia and the Far East would be threatened, and that leaves very few! No enemy of Britain, we should surely all agree, must ever control Spain.

But the aeroplanes that bomb British food ships in Barcelona or Valencia are Italian or German. The armed trawlers that have held up British ships passing through the Straits of Gibraltar with no intention of calling at any Spanish port are Italian or German. The foreign troops that are being kept on by General Franco after all the foreigners on the Spanish Government side have been withdrawn under strict international supervision—those foreign troops are Italian or German.

* * * *

The British sailors who have been killed while carrying on lawful trade with Spanish ports—and if they were trading for profit, since when have capitalists found that so reprehensible a motive?—were killed by bombs manufactured in Italy or Germany, dropped from Italian or German aeroplanes which, in roughly four cases out of five, were piloted by Italian or German flying officers.

The two Governments that have the best reasons to desire the weakening of the British Empire are the two that are now in control of all that Spanish territory nominally ruled by General Franco—the Atlantic coast, the Canary Islands and the North-West coast of Africa, from which our trade routes to America and round the Cape could be threatened; Majorca, a menace to France's communications with her African Empire; Spanish Morocco, Algeciras, Cadiz and Malaga, which convert Gibraltar into an expensive geographical anomaly and destroy our hold over the Mediterranean; the Basque country and the Pyrenees, which give France our inevitable ally, another frontier to defend and from which German aeroplanes could more easily bomb the West of England than they could from Germany.

"I have no programme. I have only objectives and goals. All the rest is tactics." Herr Hitler once said to one of the world's most experienced journalists, Karl von Wiegand, who writes of the Munich crisis that the Fuhrer "went to the ninety-nine and nine-tenths point near war without any thought of ever going the other tenth." And as long as the threat of war can be used as an instrument of national policy, that tactic will obviously be followed.

* * * *

Therefore one will be pleasantly surprised if the Rome visit passes off without Italian threats to attack France unless some very important concession can be dragged out of M. Daladier by Mr. Chamberlain. Whether the Fuhrer on that occasion backs up Mussolini or pretends to be the mediator is merely a matter of tactics. The objective will still be the weakening of the democratic system in Great Britain and France.

It is even possible that for some months Herr Hitler will be so busy fomenting Ukrainian trouble for the Poles and the Russians and intimidating the Lithuanians or the Rumanians that he will have no time to help Signor Mussolini to win concessions from France in Tunis or Jibuti or on the Suez Canal Board. The strength of British feeling against the grant of rights to General Franco to starve his compatriots into submission to Rome and Berlin may induce the Prime Minister to refuse to use Spain as Czechoslovakia was used, and in that case the Fuhrer will doubtless put his demand into cold storage until a more suitable moment arrives. But the goal, the objective, will remain the same.

We in Great Britain have our responsibilities for the present situation. A strong line against M. Poincare's announcement that he was going to occupy the Ruhr, for example, would have prevented that major disaster, the German inflation. On half-a-dozen occasions an ounce of conciliation and confidence would have checked that bitterness out of which grew the Hitler movement. But even the Prime Minister himself must now realise that his policy of concessions are considered all the world over as admissions of timidity and weakness. The immediate risks of a change of policy are obviously much greater than they were even six months ago, but without that change there must be war and there may be defeat.

* * * *

It may be that our democratic forms of Government and our ideas of individual liberty are destined to disappear. If they are, the fault will be ours rather than Hitler's or Mussolini's, for they have given us ample warning. There is, about the present policy of the British Government, nothing at all to inspire. Ideals are not to be confused with mumbled phrases about liberty and democracy which are designed only to distract attention from our distressed areas, our profiteering on armaments and food, our laziness in face of the worst crisis this country has known for more than a century.

But there are still some of us who ake our democracy, our freedom of speech, our conception of justice, sufficiently seriously to be prepared to fight for them. Some of us who will not believe that the British have no further contribution to make to civilisation. Some of us who consider easy consciences of more importance than easy chairs and who are so revolted by the prevalence of bullying and cruelty that the possibility of war—although we have struggled unceasingly since 1918 to abolish that scourge—no longer seems the worst of all evils. Some of us! How many?

That is the question to which we must so anxiously await the answer. Mr. Chamberlain believes we are few in number; otherwise he would not be so ready to thrust all normal conceptions of international law and justice into the background. I believe that we are very many and that the emergence of a leader would be followed by such a national revival that none would dare threaten us and that, freed from threats, the nations of the world could once more get down to negotiation.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulamali Kaderbhoy, who got an "M.B.E." in the last Honours List, is M.L.C. of Zanzibar and President of the local Indian National Association.

HOW TO READ NEYSPAPERS?

Interesting Experiments In U. S. A.

Senior classes in schools in the Unite dStates give lessons in how to read newspapers. In a large number of schools, scattered over the country, there have for some time been classes in "current events," and not infrequently participants in these are given special instruction in the art of reading a newspaper.

In the United States perhaps to a greater extent than elsewhere all sorts of private interests attempt to influence the columns of the daily press, both by seeking publication of matter in their own interest and by trying to prevent publication of matter they consider prejudicial. Because of this tendency a private endowment was made some time ago, and under it there wos created the Institute for Propaganda Analysis. This organisation studies the contents of newspeprs and issues bulletins regarding the private interests which at one time or another ore attempting to influence the press.

The publications of the institute are now being used widely in schools as a basis for classroom study. Several hundred hih schools, whose students range in age from thirteen to eighteen years, have regular course in the study of newspopers, in which the bulletins of the institute are made the texts, with an effort to discern in the pages of the newspapers the particular attempts of private interests to which the institute has referred. Teachers are enthusiastic about the results of these experiments.

Role Of Music In Education

(By T. N. KOPPIKAR.)

Music is considered a divine art on account of its soul-stirring qualities. It consists of seven pleasant sounds (sapta swaras) which are the development of Pranava or Omkara. Sound is property of Akasha (ether), and Akasha according to Upanishads, is the first and the subtle—most of all the elements evolved from God and therefore nearest to Him. Therefore under the sweet influence of music, man feels spiritually elevated and nearer God than he normally does. The wholesome effect of music combined with devotion to God, i.e. of devotional songs, on human mind, is too well-known to mention. It helps concentration of mind in persons who have an ear for it; even some animals, including serpents are found to come under its influence and to forget their normal activities for the time being.

Music has a great unifying effect on people who can appreciate it, and it brings about a feeling of unity amongst them. To a musician, music is a positive and an innocent source of pleasure in his own home. It is in fact a source of happiness; therefore with its help he can rise over grief and subdue harmful distractions of mind which if not checked, may result in misery. Of all the sources of worldly pleasures, music is considered supreme; because, its happy effect on human mind lasts longer than that of any other variety of pleasure. In fact, the pleasure derived from music is indeed more divine than worldly. Instruction through the medium of music (in the shape of songs) is assimilated by children with comparative ease.

Cure For Ailments

Vocal music is considered to be a very good exercise to the singer, by means of which he can strengthen his lungs and fortify them against infection from Tuberculosis. As an item of compulsory education, it may therefore be a valuable contribution to the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign, to the great relief of humanity. Music is also said to be able to cure certain other kinds of ailments. It has been found to remove fatigue and uneasiness of mind and body. It may almost be considered a necessity of human life; but it is denied to the masses in our country, and they have to be content with some sort of unscientific crude music. They have entirely lost touch with scientific music, and have come to regard it as a costly luxury. Such a state of things is due to the fact that culture of music has not received any encouragement from the State for a very long time excepting of course, to a small extent, in Indian States. As a result of this apathy, the number of skilled musicians is fast going down in the country.

In these circumstances, the country cannot be too grateful to Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants for including music in their new scheme of education. It may undoubtedly be said to be one of the happiest features of this new scheme, because of the virtues of the soul-stirring art. It is hoped that the scheme will be adopted by all the Indian Provinces with necessary modifications to suit local conditions, and that music will soon begin to be taught in every school and college in the country. Non-inclusion of music in the scheme of education of our country in the past had always been a misfortune; and the necessity of its inclusion in it has long been felt by intelligent people.

Some Universities in India are said to be encouraging the study of music. It is hoped that other Indian Universities will follow their example and thus encourage study of scientific music as a part of secondary and higher education and also specialisation of it. This is a long overdue reform which, when introduced, will ensure revival of the most melodious Indian Music.

It is hoped that as an item of compulsory primary education, it will before long find access into every Indian home and will begin to contribute to the happiness of its members. Further, with opportunities provided for learning higher music as a part of Secondary and higher education, our motherland can happily look forward to a steady rise in the number of votaries of this happy art. Above all, inclusion of music in the educational scheme of the country will be a further blessing, because in the immediate future, it may contribute a bit to the solution of the vexed question of unemployment by providing employment to a large number of skilled musicians in schools and colleges and may also result, before long, in a better appreciation of music generally on a larger scale than at present.

In other countries, it is said, music has, as a part of education, been receiving needful attention of Universities and the State. It is hoped that India will not lag behind any longer in this respect. May God grant early the happy day of the true 'Revival' of Indian Music in our Motherland.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

(Continued From Page 5)

start with. We can remove Nalini's aunt and L. Kar's small brother at a pinch. Of the remaining five, Diwakar's mother is a mere automaton as we have seen, while Vithal, "the useless, young man", as Mr. Abbas calls him, is merely intended as a humorous interlude. They, too, can go without detracting from the essential development of the story. Of the three that are left, Nalini, though she certainly adds immensely to the interest of the picture from the spectator's point of view, is not vitally integral to it, especially when Diwakar is so doctrinaire and dry-as-dust. She, too, can depart, therefore, yet leaving the story intact with just two characters—"My Son" and "His Father."

It is in a sense a veritable "reductio ad absurdum." But it also betokens consummate craftsmanship and lends it an O'Henry touch of stark reality. It is elemental, epic—this bitter struggle of two loving souls

Two Problems

As merely a matter of story technique, would the appeal of "My Son" have been heightened if it would have ended on a tragic note? All the sweep of the picture points to that goal and it would have been the easiest thing imaginable to put in a suicide or something and finish the picture in a flourish of sloppy sentimentality and flood of tears. I know producers always insist upon a happy ending but the happy ending of "My Son" appears to me not merely a concession to the producers sense of box-office propriety, but as a submission to the literary conscience of the author. It required courage to give a happy ending to "My Son" as it needed restraint to portray His Father.

An inevitable though rather invidious question finally suggests itself. How does Prabhat's second social picture compare with its forerunner? No doubt they are complementary to each other in their social significance but they certainly differ from each other very widely in their technique. In the first place "The Unexpected" has the dice loaded in its favour by having an "all-star cast." If it proves to be a bigger box-office draw, it was in a large measure due to the popular Shanta Apte and the promising Vasantee. The success of "My Son" is intrinsic, while that of "Unexpected" can be attributed as much to its extrinsic merits as also to the exotic denouement. "The Unexpected" has never happened before and neither is it expected to happen in the future. The satisfaction it gives is thus more stimulated than sincere.

"My Son", on the other hand lives in every home, in all times. The clash of ideals and the conflict of ideologies have made themselves felt from the earliest generation of Homo Sapiens. The fathers who bossed over us were in their turn bossed by their parents, and who knows we too might not repeat the same tragic mistake with Our Sons twenty or thirty years hence?

The theme of "My Son" has thus a universality about it and that with the utter unredeemed simplicity of its celluloid rendering make it a picture of perennial interest, at the same time remaining representative of the social conflicts and contradictions of Modern India.

I am glad I saw "My Son."

HULL'S RETORT TO PRESSMEN

"I Do Not Go Smelling Around"

NEW YORK: (By Mail).

A sharp rebuke was given by Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, to reporters who questioned him on his return from the Pan-American Conference. They asked him for a statement on the censorship alleged to have been imposed by the Peruvian authorities in Lima on American correspondents.

"I don't go smelling around trying to find little things to criticise," Mr. Hull remarked with considerable heat. A statement on the valuable results achieved at Lima had been prepared by Mr. Hull and it was handed to the Press representatives when he arrived in New York.

He tried to excuse himself from an interview by explaining that he had a sore throat. Finally, however, he agreed to see the reporters when they sent him a message stating that they wanted something more personal than a mere "hand-out."

Mr. Hull immediately took exception to this description of his statement. He said that it was a document of great importance which ought not to be described in such a manner.

QUESTION OF FASCISM

One interviewer then asserted that the Press was much more interested in the report that correspondents attending the conference were compelled to leave Peru in order to file uncensored despatches. The Secretary of State retorted that it was a great disappointment to find his interviewers so much concerned with what struck him as "an unimportant matter."

A question about Fascism in the South American countries angered him even more. "We have 50 more important things than that on our minds," he declared, "and I am sorry you have not!"

Mr. Hull's prepared statement described the principles adopted at Lima as forming "a charter for international conduct," which would "be based on equality, justice and freedom—the indispensable foundation of peaceful and friendly relations among the nations of the world."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

PICTORIAL ARITHMETIC: The name of the journalist is **ARTHUR BRISBANE.** The names of the pictured objects are: Heart, Elk, Hinge, Heel, King, Spur, Bridge, Girls, Egg, Spider, Banana, Belt, Label, Cube, Ant, Cub.

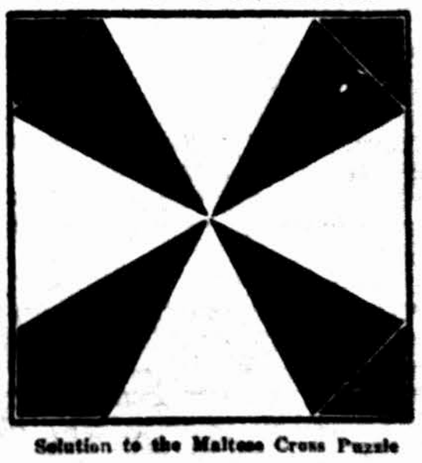
Letter-Changing Puzzle: The words in the spaces are: **SLED, Seed, Send, Bend, Bond, Bone, Bore, Born, Torn, Town, DOWN,** Dawn, Yawn, Yawl, Bowl, Ball, Hall, HILL.

Find the Slogan: The motto is: Example teaches more than precept. The names of the five objects are: Cape, Carpet, Saxophone, Helmet and Metronome.

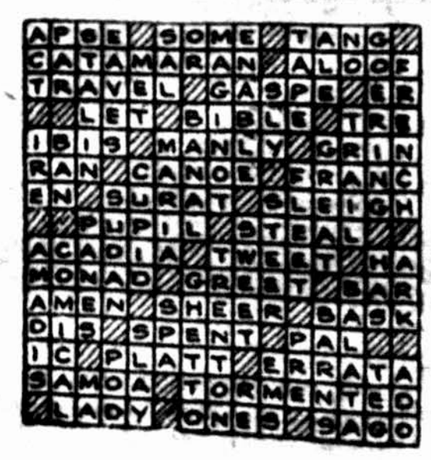
Five-Minute Poser: Since the vinegar just filled two 50-gallon kegs, there must have been 100 gallons of vinegar altogether. If we call the amount Bill originally had, one portion, the other man must have had four portions, and between the two men there would have been five portions. If five portions amount to 100 gallons, one portion would be 20 gallons. Then it would have required 80 gallons to fill Bill's keg. Thus the bucket is shown to contain 30 gallons.

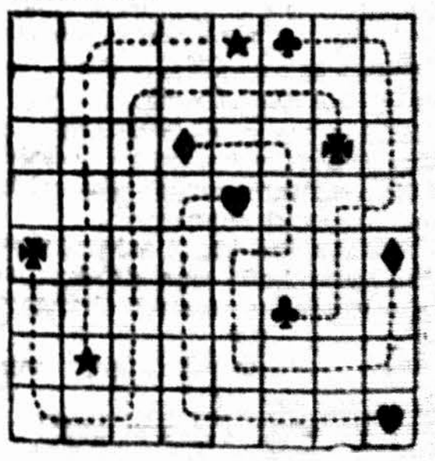
Poetic Pamela: The missing words are: Bus, By, Busby.

The answers to today's puzzles will appear next week.



Solution to the Maltese Cross Puzzle





LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Sister", said the deacon, severely, "you should avoid even the appearence of evil."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the woman, anxiously.

The deacon eyed her sternly.

"I observe," he said, "that on your sideboard you have several cut-glass decanters, and that each of them is half-filled with what appears to be ardent spirits."

"But, deacon," she protested, "it isn't anything of the kind. The bottles look so pretty on the sideboard that I fill them half-way with, a mixture of floor-stain and furniture polish, just for the sake of appearances."

"That is why I'm cautioning you, sister", said the deacon. "Feeling a trifle faint, I helped myself to a dose from the big decanter in the middle.

* * * *

It was Sunday afternoon when suddenly the silence was shattered by the sound of an uproar from the kitchen. Voices were raised high in indignation; there were loud and violent arguments and much bumping and banging about.

The mistress of the house hurried down to investigate and reached to kitchen just as the angry voices rose to a deafening crescendo of sound.

"What on earth is all this shouting about?" She demanded.

"If you please, mum,"replied the hot-eyed and panting housemaid, "me and cook's not speakin'."

* * * *

Said the builder: "This is the house, in the Tudor style."

"I don't care for the Tudor style," declared the prospective purchaser

"Soon alter that, sir, George, just bring a pail of water and wash out those oak beams."

* * * *

The mental specialist was showing a party of friends through his institution. To one patient he said:

"John, why do you continually insist on scratching yourself?"

"Because," replied the patient, "I'm the only person in the whole wide world who knows where I'm itching."

* * * *

"Well, lad, what's at want?" said the shopkeeper.

"A'oomp-backed rabbit."

"Aoomp-backed rabbit—whatever for?"

"Mother doesn't want top of rabbit pie to fall in."

* * * *

A pretty girl was speeding through traffic. She soon found herself stopped by a policeman.

"Look here," growled the officer "where's the fire?"

"What are you worrying about?" she countered. "You're no fireman!"

* * * *

"You must take three drops of this fluid and inhale three times said the doctor.

"Mild or bitter?" asked the patient, eagerly.

* * * *

"Is it true that this store sells everything from a packet of pins to an aeroplane?"

"Quite true, madam."

"Well, a packet of pins, please."

* * * *

The radio star handed the waiter a five-pound note.

"Bring me a whisky, and get something for yourself," he said.

The waiter brought the whisky and a pound change.

"What's the idea? said the star. "I've only had one drink, and you've brought a pound change out of five pounds."

"But you told me to get something for myself."

"Well, what did you get?"

"A new overcoat."

"Did you get a commission when you were in the army?" asked Cohen.

"No," replied Abrahams," I was lucky to get my wages."

* * * *

A tramp approached a group of church-men and asked for aid.

"No!" one of them told him,"I'm afraid we can't help you; but you see that big man over there?"—pointing to a bishop—"he's a very generous man; you might try him."

The tramp approached the bishop confidently. The others watched with interest. They saw a surprised look come over the tramp's face; the bishop was talking eagerly. The tramp looked troubled. Then something passed from hand to hand, and the tramp slunk away. One of the churchmen called to him and asked: "Well, did you get something from our bishop?"

The tramp gave a sickly grin.

"No" he admitted. "I gave him half a crown for his new cathedral!"

* * * *

"What on earth happened to auntie last' night, mother?" asked George

"Before she arrived I told Mary to put a patch on the mattress where the mice had eaten a hole in it," said his mother.

"I suppose the silly duffer left the needle in it." "No, she left the mice in."

* * * *

The fellow had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the display of glamour and greatness in the movie colony.

"Everything is done on a tremendous scale," he related to friends. "I attended dinner at a movie producer's home one evening; and, instead of using fingerbowls at the end of the meal, all the guests took showers!"

* * * *

A piercing scream came from the garden.

"Tommy," admonished the worried mother who had rushed out to investigate, "how dare you kick your little brother in the stomach?"

"It was his own fault." retorted the unrepentant Tommy. "He shouldn't have turned round."

"Waiter, take this egg away at once," roared the angry diner,

"Yes sir. What shall I do with it. sir?"

"Wring its neck."

* * * *

"Sadie, what is a gentleman?'

"A gentleman," answered Sadie, "is a man you don't know very well."

* * * *

"I am quite fed up with this place," said one convict to another. "Just because I hit the warder with a shovel the governor won't let me attend choir practice."

A member of a totalitarian State visited a friend's house, and while he was there he was introduced to a very large and fine parrot.

After he had talked to the bird and generally made a fuss of it, the parrot suddenly darted its beak out of the cage, and pecked him sharply on the nose.

The victim rushed out of the house, the wound streaming with blood. As he was hurrying along the street, with his handkerchief pressed to his nose, he met a friend.

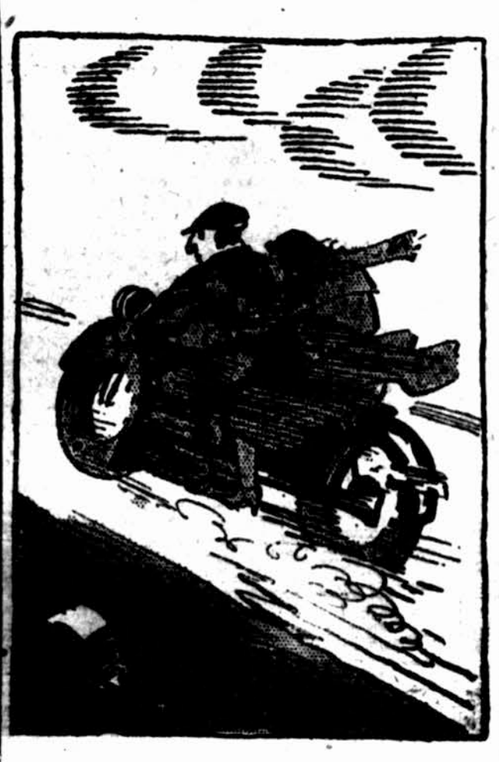
"Hullo! What's happened to you?" Asked the latter.

The wounded one answered, bitterly: "I've been bitten by a Jew duck!"

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax started their long day of engagements in Rome on Jan. 12 with a visit to the Pantheon, where the Premier laid wreaths on the graves of Italian kings buried there.

The British Premier, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, signing the register at the Pantheon, Rome, after paying tribute to the Italian Kings on Jan. 12.

Our Humorist At Large



"I am surprised that you think that of me Eric. Am I a girl who would speak behind your back?"

The engagement is off.

"No, do not give me back my ring, what is four and six to a man with a broken heart?"

"Has my mate arrived yet?"

"Yes, Mr. Plum, just continue up stream."

Plaque of Lenin, by Oyama.

Salem District (Madras Presidency), 'dry' in the technical sense, is also suffering from a water famine. Picture shows women begging an engine driver for water.

Plaque of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, by Oyama.

Bronze plastic model of "Wounded Lion" by Johannes Watzal in the newly opened Art Exhibition in Berlin.

LEFT.—Girl athletes' shorts are shorter now in England-only four inches inside leg measurement—as a result of a decree by the Women's Athletic Association. Formerly shorts for women had to extend halfway along the thigh.

RIGHT.—"A Butterfly is Born." (Photo by B. J. Munsiff)

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